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Part One
Pages 1-8

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REGISTER'S OFFICE EVILS

Report of the Investigation by Commissioners Terry and Dennis.

SINECURES UNDER SALARY SYSTEM

Many Employes Condemned as Unfit —How $50,000 a Year Can Be Saved to the City.

RIGID ANALYSIS OF OFFICE PERSONNEL

Abuses Crept In After Abolition of Fees System—Consolidation of Positions Recommended.

Seth Sprague Terry, Commissioner of Accounts, made public yesterday at his residence, 41 West Twenty-fifth Street, the result of an investigation of the Register's office made by himself and Commissioner Rodney S. Dennis.

The report of the Commissioners points out the difference in cost to the city of maintaining the Register's office under the old system, when the Register received all the fees and paid the expenses, and the present system, under which the city pays all expenses and takes the receipts.

The report criticises the employment of so many clerks and other employes, and instances where work has been done slovenly and where citizens have been overcharged. It also asserts that in some cases money received has not been accounted for. A list of the men employed, with the titles of their positions, their compensation, and certain facts in regard to them is given.

The report in full is as follows:

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: The Register of the City and County of New-York, prior to Jan. 1, 1887, was personally entitled to all the receipts of his office, and from them he paid the salaries of his employes. On that day a law went into effect giving him a salary of $12,000 a year and providing that the city should be entitled to all receipts of the office and charged with the expenses of conducting the same. The net profit to the Register for the year 1886 was about $90,000.

Under the present system the expenses of conducting the office have increased enormously since 1886, while the business done is about the same, with the exception of the searching, which has greatly decreased. During the year 1886 there were recorded in the libers of conveyances and mortgages 35,167 instruments, while the number similarly recorded in 1894 was 3.,386, according to the statements of the assistants to the present Register. The receipts of the office, except for searches and certificates thereto, amounted to $88,102.12 in 1886, and to $91,479.93 in 1894. The fees received for searches and certificates thereto amounted to $13,517.70 in 1886, and to $6,524.44 in 1894.

Salaries Under First Salary System.

By deducting the payments made to the searchers, who were paid fees, and the recording clerks, who are now and always have been paid at the rate of 5 cents per folio for the copying actually done by them, we find that the total salaries paid by Register Reilly in 1886, the last year of the fee system, amounted to $27,380; those paid by Register Slevin in 1887, the first year under the salary system, amounted to $33,523.05; those paid by Register Slevin in 1889, the last year of his term, amounted to $48,551.57; those paid by Register Fitzgerald in 1892, the last year of his term, amounted to $81,469.65, while those paid in 1894 by Register Levy amounted to $85,513.56, all such sums being exclusive of the twelve-thousand-dollar salary of the Register himself. The number of regular employes, except the searchers and recording clerks, increased from 19, in 1886, to 62, in 1894.

The adoption of the block system of indexing, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1891, made necessary the employment of eight index clerks instead of five, the number employed under Register Reilly. This number, in our opinion, has been unnecessarily increased to thirteen. These three additional men, two more custodians, and another clerk in the chattel mortgage department are the only employes now necessary, in addition to those employed under the fee system. This extra force should not cost over $6,400.

Many more persons are employed than are at all necessary, and the majority of them have so little to do that they are irregular in attendance, some being absent for days at a time, others attending merely for a few hours a day. Groups of them can be seen at any time standing together in the building discussing matters in no way connected with the office work. The only reason for the large increase in the force has been apparently the desire to create places for persons.

Von Glahn Had No Experience.

The appointment of the present Deputy Register by Register Fitzgerald, in 1892, may be cited as an example of the way in which places have been created; prior to that time there had been no Chief Clerk, the Deputy Register and Assistant Deputy Register being the only persons found necessary for the general management of the office. In that year Mr. Hanley, who had been Deputy Register for a considerable period, was made Chief Clerk at a salary of $3,000 a year, and Mr. Von Glahn was made Deputy Register at a salary of $5,000 a year. The latter had had no experience whatever in the office; prior to such appointment he had been an Excise Commissioner and a Clerk of one of the courts.

The management of the office is left almost entirely by the Register and the Deputy Register to the Assistant Deputy Register and the Chief Clerk. As there is seldom enough work for both of the latter to do, they frequently take turns in attending, one generally attending in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

A very large proportion of the employes have absolutely no qualifications for the positions filled by them, are mentally unfit to do the work which they are supposed to do, and would not be tolerated in private employment of a similar character.

Unfit Assistants Make Mistakes.

Under the block system of indexing, the record of a deed or mortgage has no effect whatever unless such instrument is indexed under the particular block in which it is situated as laid down upon the land map of the city. The indexing department is in charge of a thoroughly competent and efficient man, who has been for a long period of years in the office, but some of his assistants are so unfit for their work that the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company has found and caused to be corrected 4,554 mistakes in these indices since Jan. 1, 1891, when the block system was commenced, as we have ascertained from that company. These mistakes are all reported to have been made by the employes of the Register's office and are exclusive of those made by attorneys and others. Were it not for the examination of the indices by this private corporation, a service performed entirely without compensation, many titles would have been imperiled.

Six persons are engaged in the copying of satisfactions of mortgages, viz., Charles Wache, Hugh Duffy, Jacob W. Moore, Daniel C. Oliver, Max Littenberg, and Max Brand. The last-named five of these receive salaries of $1,000 per year. Mr. Wache, an efficient and capable man, who is in charge of the department and does copying himself, is paid 5 cents per folio, and is limited to copying 1,600 folios per month. Each of the others has allotted to him the copying of 45 pages as a weekly task. The manner in which these men who are paid fixed salaries endeavor to cover the pages with as little effort as possible, compared with the man who is paid only for the work actually done, is shown by the average number of satisfactions of mortgages copied on each hundred pages, the work of one month having been selected and the satisfactions of mortgages averaging the same length.

The number so copied by each man is as follows: Wache, 225; Duffy, 96; Moore, 106; Oliver, 94; Littenberg, 122; Brand, 97. We have caused to be examined one satisfaction of mortgage selected at random, copied by each of these men, and find that they made the following number of mistakes therein, including punctuation marks: Duffy, 26; Moore, 26; Oliver, 47; Brand, 49; Littenberg, 19. If all this copying had been paid for at the rate of 5 cents a folio, and the full allotted work had been performed each week, the last five-named copyists would have received an average of $39.39 per month instead of $83.33. The work of copying should be paid for by the folio and three men could do it all.

No Record of Persons Employed.

A record was formerly kept of the persons employed in this department, but immediately after the election of last year it was ordered that such record should be no longer kept. It appears from this that out of 261 working days in 1894, to and including Nov. 7, Hugh Duffy was absent 161 days, Archibald Fulton 94 days, and James W.

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WELCOME TO GEN. M'ALPIN

Taken from the Paris and Greeted on the Egerton—His Travels Abroad—Favors Liberal Laws for Popular Good.

Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Adjutant General of the State of New-York, was a passenger on the steamship City of Paris, which arrived yesterday.

Many of his friends awaited his return home on the steamboat W. P. Egerton, which went on its errand of welcome on Saturday. Yesterday there were on board Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Major Burbank, United States Army; Col. H. L. Satterlee of Gov. Morton's staff, Lieut. Flanagan of the Second Battery, N. G. S. N. Y.; Capt. Robert Patterson, United States Army; Major Totten of the Adjutant General's office, Major Stackpole of the Tenth Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y.; Stephen Smith, and ex-Park Commissioner George C. Clausen.

When the Paris was sighted, Gen. Carroll went on Health Officer Doty's boat, and, after taking Gen. McAlpin from the steamship, transferred him to the Egerton, where he was heartily greeted. Hand shaking and congratulations over, Gen. McAlpin and his friends went forward, and, after partaking of some refreshments, Gen. Carroll proposed three more cheers for the guest. After they were given he said to Gen. McAlpin: "For forty-eight hours we waited for you. You should have seen the large number of friends who came to meet you, representatives of the militia from Montauk Point to Buffalo. If any other Adjutant General in this State was better received I should like to hear it. Welcome thrice welcome to home and friends."

Gen. McAlpin remarked that that reception was more than he had expected. The day was one of joy for him, as he met his friends as he was about to step again on his native land. He could not express his gratitude to Gen. Carroll and other friends. He concluded with the words: "May God bless you in the future as you deserve. God bless you one and all."

Gen. McAlpin talked of his trip. He said that after landing in England he went to Edinburgh and Glasgow and visited all points of interest. He reviewed the Forty-second Regiment, the Black Watch in Edinburgh, and was greatly impressed with its drill. It had more snap and determination than anything else that he saw.

"I went to London," he continued, "where I passed a few days in sightseeing, and then started for Paris. I was invited to attend the manoeuvres of the French Army, but declined, owing to the excessive heat, the thermometer registering about 100°.

"In Paris I was at home, as I met large numbers of Americans. The woods seemed to be full of them. It seemed as though you could hardly walk a step without seeing some.

"From Paris I went to Germany. I did not see manoeuvres of large bodies of troops there, but from what I did see of the soldiers there I judge them superior to anything I had seen elsewhere."

"In Holland there is a standing army of 60,000 soldiers, besides the small garrisons that they have in their colonies. They are soldiers from the word go, thoroughly organized and disciplined. The Hollanders are very industrious and thriving, but not as progressed as we are here. We are ahead of all in everything. Why, they don't get up before 9 o'clock."

Gen. McAlpin's travels took him down the Rhine to Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Amsterdam.

He was asked what he thought of the excise question, and he replied that he had seen very little of American newspapers. He had read of President Roosevelt's intention strictly to enforce the Sunday law, but he had not heard how strictly he had done so, and therefore was not prepared to speak on the subject.

"I suppose you are in favor of a liberal excise law?" remarked one of the by-standers."

Gen. McAlpin smiled, and replied: "I am in favor of liberal laws for the good of the people."

KILLED WITH A LIGHTED LAMP

Mrs. Meehan Meets a Horrible Death at the Hands of a Neighbor to Whom She Had Refused a Loan.

Mrs. Mary O'Brien, twenty years old, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of homicide, and was held by Magistrate Crane without bail to await the action of the Coroner. She was charged with killing Mrs. Jennie Meehan, thirty-two years old, who lived in the same house, 235 West Seventeenth Street.

The O'Brien woman occupied a room on the first floor in the rear, while Mrs. Meehan lived in the room directly beneath, in the basement. Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning the O'Brien woman went down the stairs to the Meehan woman's room and asked for the loan of some coal oil for a lighted lamp she was carrying. She was intoxicated, and acted in a surly manner. Mrs. Meehan would not lend her the oil, and, with a torrent of oaths, she threw the lighted lamp at her. The lamp struck Mrs. Meehan on the right shoulder and exploded, setting fire to her nightdress.

When she saw what she had done, Mrs. O'Brien ran out of the house. Mrs. Meehan's screams awoke the other lodgers and two men ran into the room, seized a quilt, and wrapped it around the woman, thus partially smothering the flames. They then carried her out of the house and laid her on the sidewalk. The flames from the woman's clothing set fire to the curtains and the whole room was quickly ablaze.

The screams of the other people in the house attracted a policeman, who turned in a fire alarm and hurriedly summoned an ambulance. The policeman, when he heard the story of the fire, arrested the O'Brien woman, who was standing near by, and took her to the New-York Hospital, where the injured woman had already been taken. Mrs. Meehan was conscious, and was positive in identifying her assailant.

Soon after telling her story the poor woman became unconscious. She died at 6 o'clock in the morning. Her body was horribly burned, and the doctors say she had inhaled the flames.

Mrs. Meehan was the wife of George Meehan, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of homicide. Meehan and his wife were living at 8 Jane Street last May. Meehan was abusing her when a man who lived in the house interfered. Meehan transferred his wrath to the man, and in a fight gouged one of his eyes out. The victim was over sixty years old. He died a week later.

Mrs. Meehan had become a tenant only a week ago of the house in which she was killed. She paid $1.50 in advance for a week's lodging.

Robbed the Adams Express Company.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—John Don Farden, alias T. J. Franklin, formerly a clerk in the Adams Express office at Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested here last night, charged with the theft of $16,000 from his employers. He waived extradition proceedings and was taken West to-night by a detective who has been on his trail since the robbery occurred, a few weeks ago. Farden admitted that he took the package containing the money, and implicated J. R. Barnett, ticket agent of the Vandalia Railroad at Terre Haute, in the crime. The men separated after dividing the spoils, Farden going south, while Barnett traveled westward. The latter, it is said, is still at large.

The President's Vacation Closing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 6.—The family of Private Secretary Thurber returned to Washington last night. Mr. Thurber arrived at Gray Gables this morning, where he probably will remain till the President shall start for Washington, which will be in a very few days, possibly Tuesday. Mrs. Cleveland and the children probably will remain until the 20th inst. Joseph Jefferson left to-night for New-York, to begin his regular theatrical season. Dr. Bryant spent the day at Gray Gables, returning to Boston to-night.

Bonfire Burns Were Fatal.

Mary Moyck, four years old, of 122 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, who was severely burned while playing at a bonfire in Second Avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday, died in the Norwegian Hospital last night.

Hettie Gallinger, six years old, of 675 Union Street, Brooklyn, while playing at a bonfire in the yard in the rear of 677 Union Street, yesterday afternoon, was severely burned about the arms, legs, and body.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN HAPPY

His Despotism Re-established He Cares Not for Party Decency.

HIS FOLLOWERS ARE NOT REJOICING

They Realize the Enormity of the "Boss's" Blunder, and Know Their Cause Is Lost.

REFORMERS STRONG IN ORATORS

Registration in Brooklyn Begins To-day—Possibility of Harmony in Remaining Conventions.

"Boss" McLaughlin, the rehabilitated leader of the "regular" Kings County Democracy, sat in his house in Remsen Street yesterday and gloated over the wreck he has made of the hopes of all good Brooklyn Democrats for party harmony. He viewed the lamentable situation with intense satisfaction, for it was an evidence of his own personal power in the organization he has ruled so many years with an iron hand.

Had he allowed the majority of the party leaders to have their way the party would have been united; union tickets composed of men of ability and reputation in the city would have been nominated, and the Democracy would have met the Republican Party at the polls with a solid front and with every chance of success.

But such men as would have been placed on union tickets would not have been of the McLaughlin stripe nor acceptable to him. It would have been necessary, in the first place, for Almet F. Jenks to retire from the judiciary race, and that would have been a personal blow to McLaughlin. His successful resistance of all efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties dividing the party was therefore something to be pleased with, and the "boss" was happy.

The "Boss's" Followers Worried.

His followers are not rejoicing. They woke up yesterday with certain defeat staring their organization in the face. They realized the enormity of the blunder committed by their "boss," and they were unhappy. But they had cast their fortunes with McLaughlin and it was too late to recede. They must fight for a cause that was lost before the battle was begun.

With three city, county, and judiciary tickets in the field, the liveliest political campaign in the history of Brooklyn will be opened to-day. To-morrow will be the first day of registration, and the leaders of all the rival forces will exert themselves to-day to get out as big a registration as possible. As every voter in the city is more than usually interested in the battle, it is probable that the registration will be heavy. Places of registration will be open to-morrow from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 10 P. M.

Politicians of all parties welcomed yesterday, for it was the first day of rest they had had in a week. The Democratic leaders were particularly glad of a respite from conferences and conventions. The negotiations for harmony that were going on until Saturday afternoon kept the leaders of the rival Democratic factions hard at work from early morning until late at night every day. Some who live in the outlying districts did not go home during the week, but snatched a few hours of sleep each night in hotels near the City Hall. They were all glad to be able to remain away from the political headquarters yesterday.

A Fight for Honest Principles.

The local fight in the Democratic Party is the one that is arousing the deepest interest. It is recognized by all sides as a fight of honest principles against "boss" rule, and all are curious as to the outcome.

Friends of Edward W. Grout are sorry that he has consented to carry the standard of "Boss" McLaughlin, for Mr. Grout is a young man and his identification with the "machine" is regretted.

"Boss" McLaughlin's most loyal henchmen admit that his reappearance as leader of the machine wing is a mistake which will cost Mr. Grout many votes this Fall. McLaughlin's bold defiance of the better element of his party, which believes in something higher than spoils, is offensive to a large section of the machine, and there are a great many regulars who will vote for Edward M. Shepard as a protest against "boss" rule.

Mr. Shepard's admirable speech of acceptance Saturday night placed the issue of reform squarely before the people.

The speech was widely discussed yesterday in Brooklyn, and everywhere with approval. It was the first of a series of speeches which Mr. Shepard is expected to deliver during the coming month, and which, it is confidently believed, will win many votes for the reform ticket. Mr. Shepard is a magnetic speaker, and his sincerity of purpose is impressed in every word. There is no hollow ring to his utterances, and when the people of Brooklyn meet him face to face on the stump, and hear him enumerate the principles of his organization and explain his conception of municipal administration, it is believed they will flock to his standard.

Reformers Splendidly Equipped.

The reform organization is fortunate not only in having a leader who is not afraid to show himself in public, but also in having among its ranks the best speakers in the city. This will be a great advantage over the regular machine, for its leader keeps himself secluded in an auction room, and it has few orators who can speak for its cause.

The battle on the stump will therefore be a lively one, and it was predicted yesterday that when votes are counted election night "Boss" McLaughlin's party will be greatly outnumbered by the reformers. Such a result would settle the question of party supremacy, and would retire "Boss" McLaughlin permanently to his auction room.

Although the efforts to bring about harmony on the local questions have failed, there is a possibility for Democratic harmony on the Senatorial and Assembly nominations. Both regulars and reformers will hold Senatorial Conventions to-night and Assembly Conventions to-morrow night, and it is likely that a final attempt will be made to bring the two parties together on the remaining issues. Unless an amicable agreement is reached, it is feared that Kings County will send solid Republican delegations to both branches of the Legislature next Winter, which would imperil the chances of sending a Democrat to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Hill.

The Democratic Aldermanic Conventions will be held Wednesday evening, but no harmony programme has been arranged for them.

Although Justice William J. Gaynor's Mayoralty boom collapsed with the nominations of Edward M. Shepard and Edward M. Grout, some of his friends still imagine he would have a fighting chance to win against three candidates, and it was reported yesterday that a number of those who managed the Citizens' Convention in the Academy of Music would meet to-night in the Clarendon Hotel and arrange for Justice Gaynor's nomination again.

In view of the fact that the Justice has already declined such a nomination and

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BOILER BURST, ENGINEER KILLED

Disaster at Dawn in Westchester Village—Accident Not Explained — Damage Amounting to $5,000 Done.

Frank Thorn, an engineer, was killed shortly after dawn yesterday by the bursting of a boiler in Alexander J. Howell & Son's soda manufactory, on the banks of Westchester Creek, in the village of Westchester. The engine room was wrecked, and it will cost $5,000 to repair damages.

A satisfactory explanation of the disaster is lacking, and after it had occurred no condition of the apparatus over which Thorn had control as night engineer pointed to neglect on his part. He was seen, sober and alert, half an hour before the explosion, and his reputation for trustworthiness was excellent.

Isaac Fitzgerald, who was working in a chemical room of the manufactory, which was on the opposite side of the works to the boiler room, last saw Thorn alive. There was no warning of the explosion, which was loud enough to wake the villagers and summon the volunteer fire brigade and the two municipal firemen who are detailed to duty there. To the clang of the village bell they hurried to the factory.

Fire that had started in the wreck was quickly extinguished, and search was made for Thorn. He was found under a heap of bricks and twisted iron, and death had been mercifully quick. He was burned and mutilated. His body was taken to his late home. He was forty-seven years old, and a widow and ten children survive him.

In the destruction wrought by the explosion were involved much of the machinery and the walls of the engine room and two large columns in the rear of the three boilers in the place. The two that did not explode were forced off their setting and seriously damaged. They, like the exploded boiler, had each a capacity of 100 horse power, had a diameter of five feet and were sixteen feet long, had eighty-four three-inch tubes, and were not forced beyond seventy-five horse power.

"I cannot," said Superintendent Mollett, "account for the disaster. We use very fine coal, and the engineers have to attend to their fires at least every fifteen minutes night and day. There is every indication that there was plenty of water in the boiler when it exploded, and the safety valves were in good working order. The boilers were all inspected by the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company three weeks ago, and found to be in perfect order. They were thoroughly tested as to their resistance and capacity before they were put in here, two years ago.

"Every sheet of steel was made to stand 60,000 pounds tensile pressure. The fact that Fitzgerald saw Thorn half an hour before the catastrophe happened, and because our engineers hate to attend to their fires so frequently, leads me to think that the engineer was not asleep. Whatever it was that caused the disaster it was spontaneous, and the engineer evidently had no warning."

It was not possible yesterday to ascertain if Engineer Thorn had, in compliance with law, a record at Police Headquarters.

A GOLD FEVER IN NEBRASKA

Large Quantities of the Precious Metal Found in a Gravel Pit.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—A raging gold fever has settled down on this section of country over a startling discovery of placer treasure in Seward County, about twenty-five miles west of this city.

Three miles from Milford, a small pleasure resort on the Blue River, an old gravel pit, out of which the Burlington Railway has for years been ballasting its tracks, has been found to be rich in gold dust. Sand and gravel from several adjacent farms have given equally rich promises. Many assays have been made, some by Denver assayers and others by Prof. Nicholson of the State University in this city. In all of them the yield has been from $56 to $196 to the ton.

There is great excitement in the vicinity of the reputed find, land is multiplying in value, and speculation is active.

POSTMASTER DAYTON'S CONSTITUENTS

Letter Carriers Heartily Indorse Candidacy for Supreme Court Justice.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton has the enthusiastic support of the letter carriers and employes of the Post Office in his possible candidacy for Justice of the Supreme Court at the coming election.

At a meeting last night of Branch 36 of the New-York Letter Carriers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That as citizens of this county we commend to the consideration of the voters of this city our hearty indorsement, without regard to party, of the Hon. Charles W. Dayton for Justice of the Supreme Court."

Similar resolutions were adopted last night at a meeting of Branch No. 3 of the National Association of Post Office Clubs, held at Union Odd Fellows' Hall, Second Street and the Bowery.

THEIR FAITH SEVERELY TESTED

Colored Baptists Immersed in the Chilly Water of Flushing Bay.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 6.—With their teeth chattering from the cold, several members of the Ebenezer Colored Baptist Church of this place underwent the trying ordeal of baptism in Flushing Bay this afternoon. About 200 spectators stood along the shore. The candidates, male and female, who wore their best Sunday clothes, waded into the water until only their heads were above the surface. The pastor of the church, who stood in the water, read the baptismal service from a Bible, which, with difficulty, he held above the water.

The head of each candidate was then submerged in the water, which was so cool that it was a severe test of the strength of the faith of those baptized.

AMERICAN LEATHER IN FAVOR

German Manufacturers Like It and Are Importing It Extensively.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Consul H. F. Merritt, stationed at Barmen, Germany, in a report on the use of American leather in Germany, says its importation is increasing. Shoe manufacturers who three years ago would not look at American glazed kid are now importing hundreds of dozens at a time. It may fairly be inferred that the manufacture of alum-tanned leather in Germany has seen its last day. This is anticipated by the German leather manufacturers, and every one is trying to discover the secret of the American production. Some have even sent to the United States for workmen.

There are now dealers in American leather in all the large cities, and many of them handle it exclusively.

Prices of German leather have advanced very much, which makes it the easier to obtain the increased prices for the American article.

Over 7,000 Ballots and No Choice.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 6.—The Republican Representative Convention at Rolfe, Iowa, which has been dead-locked since July 16, finally adjourned yesterday without making a nomination. The district consists of Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties, each with the same number of delegates, and each having a favorite candidate. Pocahontas has nominated James Mercer by petition and Humboldt has nominated J. Finch. Seven thousand one hundred and thirty-seven ballots were taken in the convention.

Cornerstone of a Polish Church.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 6.—The cornerstone of the Polish Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul was laid this afternoon by Bishop Wigger in the presence of 3,000 persons. The ceremony was preceded by a parade of Catholic societies from Elizabeth, Newark, and Jersey City, which escorted the Bishop and clergy to the site of the new church.

To Decorate Confederate Graves.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—An interesting feature of the visit here of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, will be the decoration of Confederate soldiers' graves to-morrow by the Grand Army men in the command. About forty Grand Army of the Republic men will visit Hollywood Cemetery and place flowers upon Confederate graves.

ONE DEAD AND TEN DYING

Accident at the Laying of a Church Cornerstone in Ohio.

PART OF A PLATFORM GIVES WAY

Three Hundred Persons Precipitated Into an Excavation—A Child Trampled to Death—The Town in Mourning.

LORAIN, Ohio, Oct. 6.—An accident attended the laying of the cornerstone for the new St. Mary's Catholic Church in this city this morning, which caused the death of a little girl and injuries to over twenty persons, of whom it is believed ten are hurt fatally.

Fully five thousand persons were gathered around the foundation for the new structure, and the priests were about to begin the services, when a platform constructed of boards and running entirely across the area, on which were about 1,000 persons, gave way, precipitating 300 of them into the excavation. A panic ensued, which resulted in increasing the fatalities.

The Dead.

Out of all the 300 who went down with the platform, but one was killed outright:

McGEE, ROSA, three years of age, Lorain, skull fractured.

The Injured.

The following, it is believed, are injured fatally:

DEIDRICH, Miss KATE, Sheffield, both legs broken and hurt internally.
ENSTEN, Mrs. JOHN, Lorain, left leg crushed, chest injured.
FELDKAMP, JOHN, Lorain, hurt internally.
GRIFFIN, KATIE, eight years old, Lorain, injured internally.
KELLING, Mrs. MICHAEL, Lorain, injured internally.
McGRATH, Mrs. MARY, Lorain, left leg crushed and injured internally.
MACKERT, Mrs. MARGARET, Lorain, hurt internally.
SIEDER, MARY, Lorain, chest crushed and hurt internally.
SULLIVAN, Mrs. CORNELIUS, Lorain, spine injured, left leg crushed.
WAGNER, NICHOLAS, Elyria, Ohio, skull fractured.

Others who were injured are as follows:

BROWN, Col. W. I., Lorain, right arm and left leg bruised.
BRUCE, Mrs. I. M., Hoganville, left ankle broken.
BURGETT, Mrs. WILLIAM, Lorain, hurt internally.
DOLLARD, NELLIE, Lorain, head cut.
ENSTEN, JOHN, Lorain, back hurt.
FOX, Mrs. JOHN, Sheffield, both legs broken.
LATIMER, Mrs. MARY, Carlisle Centre, right leg crushed.
MARTIN, JOHN, Lorain, left leg broken.
O'KEEFE, Mrs., Lorain, leg crushed; will have to be amputated.
O'KEEFE, Mrs. MARY, Lorain, hurt internally.
RYAN, WILLIAM, Lorain, right leg broken.
THEOBALD, LEO, three years old, back of head cut.

The foundation for the building extended about ten feet above the basement bottom, and on this was erected a platform where the ceremonies were being held. Over 1,000 persons were standing on the floor, when a section of it, containing 300 people, sank, and precipitated them into the pit.

The section which gave way was in two wings, and as it sank it formed a death trap for the people, from which there was no chance to escape. The pit resembled an inverted roof of very steep slant, the ends being closed up by stone walls, and into this were crowded men, women, and children, in a struggling heap.

Those at the top of the mass escaped easily, but when the pit was partly emptied, those victims still entrapped could not clamber up the steep sides, and they trampled each other like so many wild creatures, the strong getting on top and the weak being crushed beneath the great weight.

Although there were a thousand men ready to rush to the rescue, they could render little aid to the persons in the pit, and several minutes elapsed before ropes and ladders could be procured.

When assistance finally reached the unfortunate victims, several already had been trampled to death and others had been fatally injured.

The old Catholic church near by was turned into a hospital and morgue. Into this were carried those who were killed and injured. Notwithstanding the shock of the accident, the priests succeeded in quieting the crowd and continued the services.

The contractors are said to be responsible for the accident, poor timbers being used for the support of the platform. The Mayor and other city officials lent a helping hand in caring for the injured. The town to-night is in deep mourning.

Premier Brand California Wines.
Superior to finest imported. Absolute purity guaranteed. Sold everywhere. Pacific Coast Wine Co., (Growers,) 849 Broadway and 1,496 3d Av.—Adv.

LUHRSEN'S THREATENED LETTER

The Bogota Press Thinks that It Will Not Be Aggressive—Punchard's Offers Said to be Worthless.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 6.—Bogota advices say that the note of Luhrsen, the German Minister, has not yet been prepared. The Bogota newspapers infer that it will not be aggressive, because the Minister continues to hold cordial diplomatic relations with the Government.

The compromise which Punchard made, to build a railroad with his own resources, or to raise a loan of £1,500,000, appears to be deceitful, evidence showing that Punchard's capital is not registered commercially in London, it being less than £50,000.

The disturbance at Casanaa Plains, Department of Boyaca, has been pacified, and the national troops are returning.

PRESS STATEMENTS NOT ACCURATE

The Building of a Railway from Lima to Pisco Authorized by the Peruvian Congress.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Oct. 6.—The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written to the newspapers that the statements in telegrams from Sucre to Buenos Ayres, regarding the Chile and Peru difficulties, are entirely unfounded.

Congress has sanctioned the building of a railway from Lima to Pisco. This is a splendid chance for American enterprise and capital.

SUBSIDY FOR A STEAMSHIP LINE

The Argentine Republic to Give a Subvention to Secure Communication with New-York.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Oct. 6.—The Committee on the Interior of the Senate has reported favorably a bill granting a subsidy of $100,000 yearly to a steamship line.

The company to which this subvention is granted is to run four 3,500-ton steamers from this port to New-York, making eighteen trips yearly.

YOUNG GIANT REFRESHED WITH RUM

Eleven Years Old, Inebriated, and Endowed with Unnatural Strength.

Niccolo Crevini, eleven years old, of 73 Mulberry Street, was grossly intoxicated at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry Streets last night.

A large crowd of boys had surrounded Crevini, and by taunts and threats had angered him to almost frenzy.

When a policeman attempted to arrest the youth, he resisted him and fought all the way to the station house. He appeared to be endowed with almost unnatural strength, and at the station house it was with great difficulty that he was subdued without being injured.

Finally Crevini was placed in the back room. An ambulance surgeon said he was simply crazed with drink, and would be all right after having a good sleep.

The boy's father said that Niccolo had had a few drinks, and he wanted to take him home, but Sergt. Magan sent him to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he will appear at the Tombs Police Court this morning.

PUSHED FROM A HORSE CAR

An Assistant Club Steward Badly Hurt in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 6.—William Starr, twenty-nine years old, assistant steward of the Down-Town Association, New-York, who said he lived at 334 West Seventeenth Street, New-York, while attempting to board a Second Street horse car in Hoboken to-night, was pushed off by a person whose name is not known, and thrown in the street, where he was found by two policemen.

He was carried to Police Headquarters in an unconscious condition. When he became conscious he asked that his brother-in-law, Cornelius Murphy, of 639 Grove Street, Jersey City, be sent for. Starr was internally injured and unable to walk. He did not know who pushed him off the car.

FATHER AND YOUNG SON ACCUSED

They Stood Near a Store When the Burglar Alarm Sounded.

John Smith, fifty-three years old, of 453 Marion Street, Brooklyn, and his nine-year-old son James were arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on the charge of attempted burglary.

A Roundsman of the Atlantic Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, while on duty near 2,051 Fulton Street, heard a burglar alarm and ran to the store occupied by Frederick C. Abelee, a shoe dealer.

The Roundsman found Smith and his son in front of the store and arrested them. He ascertained that a jimmy had been used to force the door open. No goods had been taken. Smith says he is not guilty. He and the boy were held for examination.

MISS EDWARDS CALLED TO COURT

Her Chickens Thespass on the Land of the Man She Horsewhipped.

Miss May Edwards, the wealthy young woman who lives on the Ocean Boulevard, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, and who was recently fined $20 for horsewhipping Peter Bracken, a wealthy contractor of 516 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, has been summoned to court by Mr. Bracken.

The contractor owns property adjoining that of Miss Edwards. He learned the other day that some of Miss Edward's pet chickens were on his property. He secured a process calling for Miss Edwards to appear in Justice Steer's court, in Grant Street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, this morning, to answer the charge of trespass.

Convention of Commercial Travelers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The fourth annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America will begin in this city to-morrow. A number of important matters will be considered. One item of controversy grows out of the action of the board in buying The Commercial Travelers' Home Magazine from its publishers, in Syracuse. This was thought to be a mistake by some members and branches. Another question is whether the association should have a salaried business manager. There are about 7,000 members in the association, and fully 1,000 are expected here.

Senator Hill to Deliver a Lecture.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 6.—The students' lecture course will open Oct. 25 with a non-political lecture by Senator David B. Hill. There also have been engaged for the course ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Henry Watterson, and Theodore Roosevelt.

REACHED NO AGREEMENT

Anti-Tammany Representatives in Conference All Day Yesterday.

EXCISE PLANK A STUMBLING BLOCK

Republicans Make Three Tentative Nominations for the Supreme Court.

STECKLERS AND O'BRIEN ARE OUT

Agreed, It Is Said, Their Factions Shall Not Be Recognized—Four Places Conceded by Republicans.

No definite agreement was made yesterday about a fusion ticket by the anti-Tammany forces. Five members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee sat all the afternoon in the City Club in conference with a delegation from the State Democracy, with Mr. Lauterbach representing the Republicans, and with seven members of the Good Government Clubs. After nearly five hours' continuous sitting an adjournment was taken until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Lauterbach's difficulty was the strong terms of the excise plank proposed, in order to secure the German vote. The State Democracy representatives were satisfied with the action proposed by the Chamber of Commerce men in regard to the excise plank, and also in regard to the offices allotted to them, which were the Registership, a Judge of General Sessions, and a City Court Judge.

The Chamber of Commerce men were satisfied that distinct progress had been made on all sides toward a fusion ticket. The Good Government Clubmen were dissatisfied with some of the names of the candidates mentioned for places on the fusion ticket, and threatened to bolt if these names were insisted on by any of the parties represented at the conference. The only tangible result which the conference had was the complete throwing overboard of the Steckler and O'Brien factions. It was positively agreed that these factions should not be recognized under any circumstances.

At the evening meeting of the Republican Nominating Committee it was agreed by a vote of 156 to 152 to concede the excise plank demanded by the State Democracy and by the German-American Reform Union as represented by Mr. Ottendorfer. This removed one of the greatest obstacles to a fusion ticket at the cost of repudiating the Warner Miller plank in the Republican State platform.

It was also agreed to nominate tentatively Theron G. Strong, James A. Blanchard, and Ernest Hall for Justiceships of the Supreme Court. This ticket, if adhered to, will cause the Good Government Clubs to run their own ticket, because it will set aside the nomination of Hamilton Odell.

The Republicans acknowledged in conversation before their evening session began that Mr. Odell's nomination would be a very strong one with lawyers, irrespective of party. It was also said that the nominations of Ernest Hall and Theron G. Strong for Supreme Court Justices would be insisted upon in any event.

LAUTERBACH SENT TO CONFER.

Making of Nominations Put Off by a Vote of 24 to 10.

The Nominating Committee of the Republican Convention met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock to determine on the names of candidates to be presented to the convention to-night, and also to ascertain what terms the anti-Tammany Democratic factions proposed to make in return for supporting the Republican ticket.

Charles Steckler, Ernest Harvier, and Julius Harburger appeared as a delegation from the Independent County Organization, and asked for the nomination of Alfred Steckler as Justice of the Supreme Court. A conditional offer of a place on the ticket for Alfred Steckler as Judge of the City Court or as Judge of the Court of General Sessions was made by Edward Lauterbach.

The Steckler delegation held out for a Supreme Court Justiceship or nothing. No final answer was given to the Steckler representatives at this session of the Nominating Committee, but they were told to return in the evening at 10 o'clock for a definite reply.

Ex-Senator Bixby and several others appeared for the O'Brienites, but got no satisfaction. The Nominating Committee then took a vote

tions. The great difficulty is the German vote. The Republicans want to know who can undertake the responsibility of delivering it. We can deal with the State Democracy or with the Stecklers, or even with the O'Brienites, because these bodies have organized followings which would probably obey their leaders. But no one man can answer for the German vote."

When Mr. Lauterbach came down stairs after his four hours' debate, he looked flushed and excited. He said:

"Our chief difficulty was with the excise plank. I proposed a liberal excise plank, which was not acceptable to those present. The Chamber of Commerce representatives thought that the Republicans should adopt the State Democracy's excise plank, or a new one equivalent to it in terms.

"Mr. Fairchild said that if the State Democracy plank was adopted Oswald Ottendorfer would agree to support a fusion anti-Tammany ticket.

"We have offered the other anti-Tammany men more than three places on the ticket. Nothing will be settled until after an adjourned conference, which will be held to-morrow at 9 o'clock. I have not absolutely refused to accept the excise plank proposed by the other side, but I have not authority to agree to it until I have conferred again with the other members of the Republican Nominating Committee."

From another source it was learned that Mr. Lauterbach's excise plank was a long document, with one very long sentence in it, and no particular meaning which could be grasped by those who saw it.

State Democracy Excise Plank.

The State Democracy plank is as follows:

The present excise law was fathered and introduced in the Legislature by a Tammany Hall Assemblyman, and was passed at a time when Tammany Hall held undisputed control of all branches of the lawmaking powers.

So long as Tammany Hall controlled the Police Department and the Police Courts, this onerous and oppressive statute was freely used as a means for levying blackmail, for coercing and oppressing political opponents, for favoring and protecting political friends, and for collecting political assessments.

The New-York State Democracy insists that every citizen is entitled, by the fact of his citizenship, to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with the welfare of the community and not in conflict with the moral and religious convictions of his fellow-citizens.

While we believe that the sanctity of Sunday should be maintained in the interests of religion, of public morals, and of health, through rest from all unnecessary labor on that day, we also believe that due regard should be had to the sentiments and customs of that large portion of the community who desire on that day to enjoy some orderly and harmless recreation.

We therefore favor and will endeavor to secure a modification of existing laws as will prevent blackmail, partiality, and oppression, and will enable this city to determine for itself, by popular vote, whether the sale of food, beverages and other necessaries shall be permitted on Sunday during such hours and under such restrictions as will not interfere with religious observance and exercise.

Mr. Fairchild's Statement.

When Charles S. Fairchild appeared he said:

"An agreement has been reached so far as the State Democracy and the Chamber of Commerce are concerned. We have proposed a name for Register and two names for judicial offices. The claims of the Stecklers and O'Brien factions are not to be considered under any circumstances."

It was afterward learned that the names proposed by the State Democracy, which Mr. Fairchild refused to disclose, were of John Fennel, for Judge of General Sessions; Thomas F. Keating, for Register, and Daniel O'Connell, for Judge of the City Court.

It was also said that Mr. Fairchild had made a hard fight for the Registership, and that Mr. Lauterbach had finally given way on this point. It was perhaps accidental that Mr. Lauterbach's giving in on the Registership meant the loss of a place for the Brookfield men, as this office had been allotted to them in the friendly division of offices between the Platt and anti-Platt factions of the local Republicans.

Hugh R. Garden, another of the State Democracy leaders, said:

"There was no misunderstanding at the conference which has just adjourned. The outlook for a fusion anti-Tammany ticket is decidedly bright. So far as known, only three places have been offered by the Republicans, but neither the Stecklers nor the O'Brienites will be represented on the ticket. To-morrow's meeting will deal with the excise plank at first, and later with other matters."

Ex-Judge Power said: "I can say nothing, as I was not a regular member of the conference, but, in my opinion, everything will be settled to-morrow by noon."

Good Government Men Dissatisfied.

After the representatives of the two political organizations had gone their separate ways the Good Government Clubmen came down the stairs one by one. They were evidently not satisfied with the result of the afternoon's conference. It turned out that their dissatisfaction arose partly from their dislike to some of the names suggested by the political representatives and partly from a dispute as to whether Hamilton Odell should or should not be nominated for a Supreme Court Justiceship. Some of the Good Government men were for backing as to say they would run their own ticket, regardless of consequences, if Mr. Odell's name was passed over.

Charles S. Davison, who was the first Good Government Club man down stairs, said:

"There is absolutely nothing agreed upon by the conference, though everything has been fully discussed. It is not an assured thing that the Good Government Clubs will be governed by the action of the Chamber of Commerce Committee. It is at present purely a guess whether there will be a fusion ticket or not."

Preble Tucker, another Good Government Club man, said:

"We are not satisfied with some of the names proposed, and if they are insisted on, the Good Government Clubs may go on with their own ticket."

Charles Stewart Smith of the Chamber of Commerce Committee said there was good prospect of an agreement, though none had been reached.

Other members of the conference said Mr. Lauterbach had presented the name of C. C. Beaman for one of the Judgeships on the Supreme Court, and that this name had met with approval. He also suggested Ernest Hall as another candidate for the Supreme Court bench, and some prominent German lawyer. He wanted Thomas L. Hamilton for County Clerk.

REPUBLICANS MAKE NOMINATIONS.

Theron G. Strong, Ernest Hall, and J. A. Blanchard for Supreme Court.

The Republican Nominating Committee met at 8:30 last night at the Republican County Headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street. An hour later Chairman Lauterbach put in an appearance with the report from the afternoon conference at the City Club.

The assembly rooms and halls were filled with an excited crowd of Republicans, O'Brienites, and Stecklerites. For two hours and a half after Mr. Lauterbach's entrance the committee continued in heated session, and finally adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day, after making three tentative nominations for the Supreme Court, and passing a tentative resolution indorsing the suggestion made in the afternoon by the Chamber of Commerce men, that the excise plank should be similar to that of the State Democracy.

The men nominated for the Supreme Court are Ernest Hall, Theron G. Strong, and James A. Blanchard. They are straight Republicans. It was understood that the only man to whom objection was taken by the Chamber of Commerce was Mr. Blanchard. The nominations, however, as given out by Mr. Lauterbach, depend for final indorsement upon the sanction of the Republican County Convention to-night and their acceptance by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. Younger members of the committee declared that there would be no surrender to any faction on these nominations, and that they would stand finally.

Vote on the Excise Plank.

The call for a vote on the excise plank brought down a storm of condemnation and caused a great deal of discussion. The vote stood 156 to 152, favoring an excise plank similar to that adopted by the State Democracy, each of the thirty-five members of the Nominating Committee representing County Convention delegates in their respective districts. The Eleventh Assembly District did not vote.

This action, too, was merely tentative, and was taken, as Mr. Lauterbach explained, merely to make terms with the German-Americans. Mr. Lauterbach had no hesitancy in proclaiming that this faction was the important one to consider.

"I want to state right here," he said, calling the reporters to him, "that I am now concerned entirely in finding out where the German-Americans stand. I want to see whether beer is stronger than Tammany Hall, and I'm going to find that out to-day. If Ottendorfer wants fusion, we'll give it to him. The nominations and the resolution are both subject to change."

Mr. Lauterbach was empowered to confer with all anti-Tammany factions to-day to see if they could make an arrangement on a mutually satisfactory basis for a ticket and for an excise plank. It was said that the anti-Tammany factions had been promised four places on the ticket, but no names were mentioned. The other names consid-

Dangers Lurk

In decaying vegetation and in the malaria-breeding beds of dried-up rivers and ponds. There is need to guard well the health at this season to prevent attacks of disease. Keep the blood pure, the appetite and digestion good, and the physical strength unimpaired. Hood's Sarsaparilla is exactly adapted for these purposes. It purifies the blood, builds up the nerves, and sustains the general health as nothing else can do, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

ered in connection with the Supreme Court nominations were those of Charles C. Beaman, Benno Lowey, and Myer S. Isaacs. For General Sessions it was stated as settled that Thomas Allison would be named; for City Court, R. C. Botty and Job Hedges, and for County Clerk, Thomas L. Hamilton.

The Stecklerites and O'Brienites both expected a hearing last night, but both were put off by Mr. Lauterbach until to-day. This was taken to mean that no sacrifice would be made to give either of them a place on the ticket, although Mr. Lauterbach sent both factions away full of hope.

DOUBT AS TO GERMAN-AMERICANS.

But All Want to Voice a Protest Against Excise Law Enforcement.

There is a good deal of guesswork in the air at present as to the final decision of the German-Americans as to which ticket they mean to support. Whether to put a straight ticket of their own in the field or to consent to support an anti-Tammany fusion ticket the leaders seem undecided.

Oswald Ottendorfer, Dr. Anderson, Sheriff Tamsen, and other prominent men of this large faction of voters, do not exactly agree on this question of a ticket. But they all are in accord on one point, from the leaders down to the members of the rank and file, namely, they are anxious and willing to vote the ticket that shall voice a strong protest against the present reform municipal administration.

Among the Germans of all classes in this city there exist feelings of bitterness and irritation against Theodore Roosevelt and Mayor Strong, caused in great part by the loss of their Sunday beer, and also by the enforced closing of the small German stores at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

For the Ticket Condemning the Excise Law.

Mr. Ottendorfer spoke yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the situation.

"I cannot speak for the German-American Reform Union," he said, "as to whether it will support an anti-Tammany fusion ticket or not. But I do think it will only vote the ticket that condemns the present excise law.

"I do not think that the Germans of New-York City will vote this Fall for any ticket that does not mean a strong and decided condemnation of Mayor Strong and President Roosevelt."

Mr. Ottendorfer said, guardedly, he saw no reason why the Germans should not all unite in support of some ticket that would give to them a fair recognition, and at the same time oppose the existing municipal reform administration.

During the day Mr. Ottendorfer had conversations with Dr. J. H. Senner and also with Herman Sulzer, but the nature of the interviews could not be learned.

In a conference with Charles Stewart Smith and Dr. Parkhurst the other day, Mr. Ottendorfer said no union with Tammany, so far as he was concerned, could be possible. The excitement growing out of the excise question he thought would do much to help Tammany Hall back to power this Fall. He stated further that his criticism was not so much against Mr. Roosevelt's undiscriminating enforcement of the Sunday liquor law as against his methods of securing arrests, particularly in the employment of the spy system.

WANT LIBERAL SUNDAY PLEDGES.

United Societies' Committee to Confer with the Political Parties.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws was held yesterday afternoon in Sulzer's Harlem River Casino, to confer as to the best means to be adopted to secure proper recognition from the several political parties for favoring the specific object of the organization, viz., the nomination of candidates for the Legislature who will pledge themselves to work for a modification of the Sunday laws now on the statute books.

The following members of the committee were present: J. G. Boyd, Otto Kempner, Henry Schmidt, Dr. John Friedeich, Dr. Alexander Berghaus, August Wigers, Herman Sulzer, J. M. Jacobs, Henry Nichols, William F. Grell, Edmund Braendle, Robert Neuman, George E. Berna, George H. McVey, George C. Engel, and E. Vatier. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this Executive Committee be appointed by the Chair to confer at once with all bodies of citizens and organizations, with a view to the nomination of candidates for the Senate and Assembly named by or acceptable to our organization.

This committee of five comprises Messrs. Schmidt, Nichols, Sulzer, Friederich, and Grell. The committee will report the result of its conferences at the meeting of the Executive Committee Wednesday night at Terrace Garden.

A GAME OF CARDS BY MAIL.

The Interesting Contest Between Manager Evans and Frank Mayo.

A game of cards with one player in New-York and another in Washington is now being contested between Actor Frank Mayo and Charles E. Evans, his manager. In Washington, the other day, the pair sat down to a series of twenty-five games of hearts, with a Summer trip to Europe on the issue. The end of the twenty-fourth game found them, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, with points tied. Mayo had but half an hour to hurry to the theatre to make up, and Evans but a few minutes to get to a train to New-York.

"Call it off," said Mayo, hurriedly.

Evans was due at the Herald Square Theatre, New-York, at 10:30, and could not wait over. He was about to assent, when the fairy that gave him ideas when he was laughmaking in "A Parlor Match" came to his aid. "Finish it by mail!" he ejaculated.

"Mail?" queried Mayo, perplexed.

Evans gave the deck a swift, deft shuffle, flipped off half the pack dexterously, thrust it in a pocket, dropped the remaining cards into Mayo's hands, hailed a passing cabby, and flung back, as he started for it: "My deal. Your play!"

Evans's proposition unfolded itself to Mayo on his way to the theatre, and that night he wrote his manager's name and address across the face of the deuce of hearts, stuck a penny stamp on the back of the card, and dropped it in a mail box. Next evening his card came back, readdressed to himself, accompanied by the heart ace. Every day one or the other pursues the game. This week Mayo will be playing from New-York, where he will be presenting "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and Evans from Washington, where he will be in the interest of "The Heart of Maryland." It is estimated that the game will take at least a month to play. It is doubtful if the country's postal service has ever been put to a more fantastic use.

Two Safe Breakers in Custody.

"Jack" Welsh and "Kid" McManus, jailbirds who are classed as safe-breakers, are of special interest just now, to the Central Office detectives, as they are in custody, and one of them may to-day be identified as having shot Policeman Snyder of Matteawan, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1895, after the Post Office there had been robbed of money and postage stamps to the amount of $800.

The men were arrested Saturday near the pier of the Anchor Line steamships because they acted as if intent on cheating emigrants. They had three passage tickets of the line to Glasgow. Each prisoner has a Rogues' Gallery record.

THE QUESTION OF CANALS

Voters Must Use Two Ballots at the Coming Election.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

Canal Improvement an Important Question in Many Sections—Canadians Propose to Make All Canals Free.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895 contains this clause:

And the County Clerks in the different counties in this State, and all other officers who are now or may hereafter be charged by law with furnishing ballots to the electors at the said general election, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be furnished a sufficient quantity of ballots both for and against the proposition to authorize the issuing of the said bonds for, and the enlargement and improving of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal; the said ballots shall be printed as follows: "For the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal," and "Against the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal."

This clause means that there must be two ballots at the coming general election. It was thought by some that the clause was discretionary, and that the propositions "for" and "against" the nine-million-dollar bond issue for canal improvement could be placed on the blanket ballot. But the Attorney General holds that the law calls for a separate ballot.

Canal improvement, since the adoption of the law above referred to, has formed the topic of much discussion in chambers of commerce, forwarding circles, and among commission merchants. At the coming general election the people of New-York will be allowed to decide whether they favor the expenditure of $9,000,000 to improve the State canals so as to admit the free passage of canal boats of greater draught than those now in use.

The system in use to-day comprises about 640 miles of navigable canals, and 84 miles of unnavigable feeders, on all of which are 261 locks, 33 aqueducts, 1,100 bridges, 93 waste weirs, and 365 culverts. In his last report State Engineer and Surveyor Adams said that:

Every city and hamlet in the State feels the benefit of the canals to a certain extent, and always on the credit side of the balance sheet. Buffalo has, largely by the aid of the Erie Canal, built up a commerce said to be greater than that of London.

Then Mr. Adams makes this reference:

Our Canadian neighbors, profiting by the example of what our canals have done for us, have not been slow in grasping the magnificent opportunity of capturing to their own profit a goodly portion of the Northwestern commerce, which was once wholly ours. They have less than fifty miles of canal to maintain, to provide continuous navigation from the great lakes to the ocean ports. This route is now open for vessels of nine feet draught of water, but this is rapidly being increased to fourteen feet, many of the locks designed for the latter depth being already completed.

Mr. Adams tells of the improved facilities for moving grain, and then says:

New-York City, with our canal system, possesses many natural advantages over any other port, but if that advantage is to be maintained, we must make the canals, which are one of its greatest feeders, adequate to handle the commerce which seeks them, cheaper, quicker, and consequently better, than any competing route, either by rail or water.

The State Engineer points out that, with but few improvements, the canals of today are identically the same as they were years ago, and the same methods and appliances are in vogue, while many of the structures have so deteriorated from time and neglect that they now menace not only the uninterrupted traffic of the canals, but the lives and property of their citizens at many places and in many ways.

The experiment of lengthening the locks so that two boats could be locked through at one time was begun in 1884. The first lock selected was No. 50, at Jordan. Since that time forty-two locks have been lengthened from 110 to 221 feet. This leaves but thirty-two locks yet to be cared for. Of these there are the sixteen locks, known as the "sixteens," lying between Cohoes and the junction of the Erie with the Champlain Canal at West Troy; five more are combined locks at Lockport, and two are at Albany, and will not permit of being lengthened.

In the event of the adoption of the proposition to improve the canals by the issuing of bonds by a majority of all the votes cast at the coming election, the State Controller must, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, cause to be prepared bonds of the State, to the amount not to exceed $9,000,000, to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum. The bonds shall be issued for a period of not more than seventeen years, and are not to be sold for less than par; any premium arising from the sale is to be applied to the sinking fund created for the purpose of paying the bonds and the interest thereon as the same may become due. The bonds are not all to be sold at one time, but in lots not exceeding $4,000,000 at a time, so as to provide funds for work contracted to be completed or done during the ensuing twelve months. The Legislature shall annually impose a tax of thirteen one-hundredths mills upon each dollar of valuation of the real and personal property in this State subject to taxation. The proceeds of the tax, after paying the interest due upon the bonds, must be invested by the Controller, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and, together with the interest arising therefrom, shall be devoted to the sinking fund created for this purpose, payment from which is only to be made to the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the bonds as they become due, and for no other purpose whatever.

Within three months after the issuing of the said bonds the Superintendent of Public Works is directed to proceed to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal, the Champlain Canal, and the Oswego Canal; the improvement to the Erie and Oswego Canals to consist of deepening them to a depth of not less than nine feet of water, except over and across aqueducts, mitre sills, culverts, and other permanent structures, where the depth of water shall be at least eight feet, but the deepening may be performed by raising the banks wherever the same may be practicable; also the lengthening or improving of the locks which now remain to be lengthened, and providing the necessary machinery for drawing boats into the improved locks and for building vertical stone walls where in the opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works it may be necessary. The improvement upon the Champlain Canal is to consist in deeping the canal to seven feet of water and the building of such vertical stone walls as in the opinion of the State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works may be necessary.

The sum of $4,000,000 is appropriated by Chapter 79, Laws of 1895, payable out of the moneys realized from the sale of bonds as provided by Section 1 of the act, to be expended to carry out the purposes of the act, to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller to the order of the Superintendent of Public Works when certified by that officer to be needed from time to time in the promotion of the work.

Any surplus arising from the sale of the bonds over and above the cost of the entire work of the improvement of the canals is to be applied to the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 6.—The Government has received a memorial from the Montreal Board of Trade, praying that the Canadian canals be made entirely free of tolls, in view of the fact that the United States canals are all free.

A Sioux M. D. on Modern Indians.

Charles A. Easton, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who is a physician of St. Paul, Minn., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of '87, and of Boston University, and Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in charge of the Indian department of that association for the United States and Canada, spoke at the afternoon meeting in the rooms of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon on association work among the Indians.

"The cultivation of fine manly physiques through athletic sports," said Dr. Easton, "and reverence for the religious things of his old religion were two characteristics of the Indian before the coming of civilization caused him to degenerate.

"The Indian still has a passion for athletics and still shows strong religious feeling, but the purity of his morals is not there.

"Association work among young Indians gives them a chance to indulge their athletic tastes and to cultivate their bodies while the religious work purifies their lives."

After a Day's Hard Work Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

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No. 1, October, 1895.

In Gold Time. By Roberta Littlehale. A stirring "true-to-life" story of California pioneer days graphically told just as it happed.

The Unturned Trump. By Barnes MacGreggor. A thrilling tale of an American traveler's adventure in a Syrian desert, told on board a tramp ferryboat.

The Secret of the White Castle. By Julia Magruder. A ghostly tale of love and mystery, revealed to one who sought seclusion in a French chateau.

Miss Wood — Stenographer. By Granville Sharpe. A weird and absorbing detective story, in which a supposedly deaf and dumb stenographer is the central figure.

Her Hoodoo. By Harold Kinsabby. A providential encounter with a Colorado cowgirl college graduate, in which a little speckled heifer plays an important part.

In a Tiger Trap. By Charles Edward Barns. An exciting experience in the jungles of India, which proves that the royal Malay tiger is no gentleman.

The Red-Hot Dollar. By H. D. Umbstaetter. The mysterious chain of events caused by a still more mysterious coin.

All for **5** Cents.

At news stands only. If your dealer hasn't it, make him get it. The Shortstory Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

PROTEST FOR STATE DEMOCRACY

Thirty-fifth District Democrats Appeal from a Decision Regarding Legality of a Primary Election.

Chairman Charles S. Fairchild of the New-York State Democracy received, yesterday morning, a protest from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, bearing 600 signatures. The protest is an appeal to the people of the district against the action of three members of the New-York State Democracy Executive Committee in overruling a protest against the legality of a primary election held Sept. 16 in the Thirty-third District.

The protest, which was overruled by the Executive Committee, showed that at the primary election a single ballot box had been substituted instead of the several ballot boxes guaranteed by the plan of organization of the New-York State Democracy.

"We proved," says the first protest, "that this substitution was made in secret, and that no knowledge of it was possessed by any one but the Chairman in charge of the district, and that this information was withheld for the purpose of preventing the deposit of any ballot except that selected and made up by said Chairman.

"As we understand it, the plan of organization was the organic and supreme law of the New-York State Democracy. For the Executive, or any other, Committee, to override it in any part is revolution, which, if sustained, destroys the sanctity of the entire instrument.

"Our protest being overruled by the Executive Committee, leaves us no appeal but to the people of the district, and we propose to lay our case before them and ask them to judge of the honesty of purpose of men who, in deliberately nullifying the written Constitution of the New-York State Democracy, have disregarded every plighted political obligation, have proved recreant to every trust and confidence reposed in them and false to every principle of political truth and honor."

In conclusion the protesants say that they do not hold Mr. Fairchild personally responsible, because he was not present when the Executive Committee overruled their first protest. The protest is signed by the following committee representing the 600 protestants: Wilbur Eastlake, John R. Foley, James G. Collins, John H. Daly, and Thomas Tiernay.

CYCLE RECORDS UP TO DATE

The Existing Best Time Made by Class A and B Men in Competition.

The only records which find favor with the majority of cyclists are those made in competition. In Class B, the most notable of the year are credited to "Eddie" Bald and "Freddie" Titus. The performance of Dalzell of Denver, who in a mile race for novices made the extraordinary time of 2:05 2-5, stands prominent in the Class A list. The existing records for these classes follow:

CLASS B.

M.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Date.
¼	0:28 3-5	A. I. Brown	Decatur	Oct. 13,'94
½	1:00	E. C. Bald	Denver	Aug. 17,'94
1	1:58 1-5	E. C. Bald	Chicago	Aug. 9,'95
1.	2:08 1-5	†W. C. Sanger	Springfield	Sept. ,'93
2.	4:04 2-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
3.	6:06 2-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
4.	8:11 3-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
5.	10:18 1-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
6.	12:23 3-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
7.	14:29	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
8.	16:33 4-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
9.	18:48	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95
10.	20:58 4-5	F. J. Titus	Man. Beach.	Aug.14,'95

CLASS A.

M.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Date.
¼	0:27¼	Howie (fly'g)	Janesville	Oct. 10,'94
¼	0:29 2-5	Benschoten	Poughk'psie.	Aug.15,'94
½	0:44 2-5	Porter	Waitham	Oct. 22,'94
½	1:03 1-5	Lougheed	Stratford	Aug.27,'95
1	2:01 4-5	Collins (pac'd)	Denver	Aug.24,'95
¾	1:35 1-5	W. S. Reynolds	Springfield	Sept.11,'95
⅝	1:25 1-5	McFarland		Aug. ,'96
1.	2:09	†Lougheed	Brantford	Aug.26,'95
1.	2:05 2-5	Dalzell, (p'd)	Denver	Aug.25,'95
1.	2:04 4-5	Newton (p'c'd)	Springfield	Sept.11,'95
3.	7:05 3-5	Maxwell	St. Louis	Oct. 24,'94
4.	9:38	J. C. Mitchell	Louisville	Sept.14,'95
5.	10:49 1-5	J. C. Mitchell	Louisville	Sept.14,'95

M. Miles. *Race for novices. †Handicapped.

Much adverse criticism has been occasioned against the multiciplicity of records. The flying start, paced and unpaced, reverse way of the track, and blindfolded records are generally condemned by thinking wheelmen. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the League of American Wheelmen will recognize only records made in races.

United Press Enterprise.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 6.—The United Press furnished yesterday another sample of its enterprise and energy in the reporting of the athletic games at Manhattan Field, New-York, and those on the Rosedale grounds, this city. The United Press, with its great wire facilities, was enabled to place in direct communication Manhattan Field and Rosedale grounds, on each of which it had a trained staff of reporters and operators, the results being flashed from one field to the other as fast as they became known. From Rosedale grounds the wire was further extended to Montreal, where great interest was taken in the games, making a continuous stretch of wire of 1,000 miles. The Chicago Associated Press contented itself with its usual antique methods, and as a result was left far in the rear.

Banker Keeps on Winning.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Banker, the American bicyclist, to-day won a trial heat of the race for the Prix du Ville de Paris, beating Barras. The final heat will take place next Sunday.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS

All but Four of the State Towns Will Vote To-day.

LICENSE QUESTION THE GREAT ONE

Some of the Provisions of the Recent Laws Regarding the Conduct of Elections in the State.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 6.—In 164 towns out of 168 in the State, elections will be held to-morrow. This includes city elections in four cities, but does not include the larger cities of New-Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport. The elections to-morrow are what are known as the little town elections, and, as a general thing, attract little or no attention outside of the limits of the town. They are purely local affairs, and local matters and concerns govern. At times, when there is no question of importance locally, the voters divide on strict party lines, and then some idea of the feeling of the voters on the attitude of the two great parties can be ascertained. This Fall the interest in the town elections has been greater than ever before. From all the towns in this section of the State the reports are that increased interest has been manifested in the caucuses at which nominations have been made, and a big vote is looked for.

The license question will be an interesting feature of the elections. The last General Assembly, through the efforts of the temperance people, passed a law whereby the voting on the license question comes under the provision of the secret-ballot law, and an envelope will be used and a separate box provided for the license vote. Prior to this time the old style was used, and it is claimed that liquor dealers and saloon men worked the thing so that it was greatly to their advantage. It is a question whether or not the new order of things will benefit the temperance people.

It has at that there has been an active campaign for no license carried on for weeks past. Clergymen have preached in favor of it, and in many schoolhouses and private houses in villages, towns, and hamlets meetings have been held.

Out of the 168 towns in the State, 66 are at present license towns and 102 no license. In 1894 79 towns did not vote on the license question, but nearly all will this Fall. The drift of the State on the liquor question has been quite steady for several years past in the direction of local prohibition, chiefly in the rural communities. In 1892 there were 90 no-license towns. In 1893 this was increased to 97, and in 1894 it reached 102. The no-license towns, however, represent only a small part of the population of the State as compared with the license towns. Taking the census of 1890 as a basis, it shows: Total population, (168 towns,) 746,258; license towns, (66,) population 551,489; no-license towns, (102,) population 194,489.

Of the 168 towns, 90 per cent. are no license, but of the population of the State the license towns represent 74 per cent. and the no-license towns but 26 per cent.

The Corrupt Practices act passed by the last General Assembly will first come into force at the election Monday. In town elections that is, where candidates are engaging a manager or a political agent for political work must file the name of such manager or agent in the Town Clerk's office, and also that an itemized statement of the expenditures made in any campaign, state, including contributions to political parties, &c., must be filed in the Town Clerk's office within ten days after election day. The penalty for a violation of the above is a fine not to exceed $1,000. The act and other laws passed at the last session of the Legislature greatly changes the secret ballot law of the State, passed in 1889. Some of the penalties for violation of the law for which a fine of $1,000 and five years' imprisonment may be imposed are possession of an official envelope by other than a person legally having the same; having in possession a forged imitation of an official envelope or official ballot; giving or offering an official ballot or forgery thereof to any person not authorized to receive it; knowingly permitting any fictitious envelope or offering a forged envelope to a box tender; offering ballots or pasters to an elector while in the booth; placing ballots in a booth; receiving an official ballot from an unauthorized person; knowingly receiving any forged envelope or ballot other than the regular ballot; the making of imitations of official ballots or envelopes; the printing of ballots other than the regular ballots; forging the name of the envelope booth tender; changing a ballot by marks, devices, or writing, or pasters for the purpose of identification; taking an official envelope away from the polling place; placing a ballot in an envelope, except when in a booth.

The last General Assembly authorized the use of a voting machine at elections, but thus far no town or city has arranged to use it.

THE REV. DR. PETERS POISONED WITH IVY

Could Not Officiate at the Harvest Home Festival of His Church.

Owing to the illness of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the special "Harvest Home" services in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church yesterday were conducted by the assistant pastor, the Rev. F. E. Stockeell.

Dr. Peters is a victim of poison ivy, with which he came in contact on Friday, while seeking along the banks of the Hudson, below High Bridge, for evergreens with which to supplement the decorations of his church. On Saturday night his right eye was completely closed, and Dr. E. P. Porter of 181 West Seventy-third Street was consulted.

There was a large attendance at the morning service. The church was decorated with sheaves of wheat, maize ears, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, which will to-day be distributed among the poor of the parish.

The sermon which Dr. Peters had prepared for the occasion was read by the Rev. Mr. Stockeell. It was an exposition and elaboration of Jeremiah, viii., 20: "The harvest is passed, the Summer is ended."

In the evening there was a musical service, but no sermon.

McKinley Strong in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 6.—A local paper has printed two columns of interviews with representative Republicans in different parts of the State as to their choices for President. Seventy per cent. of those interviewed are in favor of McKinley. The remaining 30 per cent. are divided between Harrison, Allison, and Reed, Harrison leading and Reed coming last.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

—There is one law firm in Brooklyn which seems to be thriving in politics. The firm was formerly Gaynor, Grout & De Fere. Mr. Gaynor was elevated to the bench, and the firm now is Grout, De Fere & Mayer. Mr. Grout is a Democrat and is the machine candidate for Mayor. Mr. De Fere is a Republican, and is one of the candidates for County Judge.

—Bert Reese, the nineteen-year-old law clerk in the office of Grout, De Fere & Mayer, is a hustling young politician. He knows every politician in Brooklyn, and he worked with the best of them Friday night to secure Mr. De Fere's nomination by the Republicans for County Judge. Young Reese is now called the "Political Stormy Petrel."

—Assemblyman Albert A. Wray, who has been nominated for Senator in the Eighth District of Kings County, is objectionable to the wealthy manufacturers who live in that district, on account of his intimacy with the telephone company. Already work is under way to select a candidate who is to oppose Mr. Wray on this issue.

—The blanket ballot which will be used at the general election next month will be about the size of a page of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. There will be six columns for the regular party nominations, probably one column for independent nominations, and one blank column.

—"Surrogate Abbott should feel happy," said a delegate to the regular Democratic County Convention, in Brooklyn, yesterday. "He is the only man on whom both factions of the party seemed to be united, and they both nominated him for Surrogate."

—Ex-Senator P. H. McCarren was not at all displeased yesterday when he learned that Senator George A. Owens had been defeated for the Republican nomination for Senator. Senator Owens is the man who defeated McCarren two years ago.

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Solid Silver Articles

of real merit, for Wedding and other Complimentary Gifts.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN HAPPY

Continued from Page 1.

that his former law partner is the regular Democratic candidate, those who know Justice Gaynor believe he will promptly veto such a movement.

SPEECH OF EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

The Struggle of His Party and Its Prospect in the Mayoralty Campaign.

Edward M. Shepard, candidate of the reform Democrats for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn, made the following speech at the Kings County Convention of his party Saturday evening:

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is because of your exaggerated and generous estimate of my services that I find myself here to-night in the position for the first time in my life of a candidate for public office. Gentlemen of the committee and my friends and some of you who were present at a little gathering last Summer at which we talked over the political possibilities of this year, in which we considered the necessity of action by this organization of ours. We all agreed that we must be ready for sacrifices, for perhaps extreme personal sacrifices; some of you were good enough to think that my name on the Democratic ticket in Brooklyn would add strength to the ticket. I replied then that there was but one contingency upon which I would consent to be a candidate for office, and that contingency was this, that if it became necessary in the interest of honest and courageous Democratic politics for this organization of ours, that this organization of ours should run its own and a third ticket standing for conscience, in that contingency, and in that contingency alone, I was ready myself to become a candidate.

I shall not for a moment, gentlemen, refuse to do or hesitate in doing the thing I have again and again asked of others to do, the thing I am now asking others to do, and the thing which, perhaps in our political future I would like to ask others to do. We must, each man of us, be willing to stand, not for the mere office, the power or the emoluments of office, but we must be ready, each man of us, to stand where we can stand for the political cause whose triumph each one of us desires. We began our efforts for Democratic reorganization over two years ago. Perhaps, if we go back to that solitary meeting at the Clarendon Hotel, of which I have spoken again, in Feburary, 1892, you may find the origin of this great movement of ours. I remember when we held the primary, I think, on the 31st of May, 1892, having a ward assigned to me—the wards were divided among the members of committees and I was assigned to one of the wards of the city to attend the primary, and I gave my evening to it, and there were four voters at that primary. Outside of the four votes we did not know at that time a single Democratic citizen in sympathy with our movement. There were hundreds of thousands of them, but they were not among our acquaintances. As I sat there during that unhappy evening, with one vote at 7 o'clock, and another at 7:45, and another at 8:15, and the fourth vote just as the polls closed at 9 o'clock, I felt rather discouraged, but I said this thing is all right, it is only a question of persistence and courage, and if we have both persistence and courage this thing will go on, and it has gone on from that time.

Will Fight to the End.

They think we are getting weary; they think that unless we can see offices and emoluments in this thing and that unless we have them in hand we will be weary; weary of this crusade of ours. I assure the citizens of Brooklyn, and I assure our brother Democrats of the other organization that we are here for this campaign and for next year and for the year after and for the year after that and on as long as we live, until this cause of ours is virtually triumphant and until we represent the Democratic Party in Kings County. It may be longer, it may be shorter; but nothing is more inevitable than precisely that triumph, for this reason: When we are tired, when perhaps details go wrong, our courage and our energy are apt somewhat to ooze out, we are apt to think that men, perhaps, are friends in fair weather and not in foul weather,

PLANS FOR ENDEAVORERS

Brooklyn Will Entertain 7,500 Delegates to the State Convention.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE PROGRAMME

Welcome by Mayor Schieren—Prominent Speakers—Detail of Committees—A Monster Trolley Party.

In point of attendance and interest it is expected that the tenth annual convention of the New-York State Societies of Christian Endeavor will surpass any that the societies have held, with the exception of the National conventions. The arrangements have now been perfected by a committee composed of the following members:

A. V. HEELY, Chairman, 149 Macon Street; Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.
A. N. NEILSEN, Treasurer, 860 Pearl Street; Park Congregational Church.
H. S. SHAW, Reception, 140 Nassau Avenue; Noble Street Presbyterian Church.
E. S. DUNN, Entertainment, 116 Kingston Avenue; Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.
S. H. MACDOWELL, Secretary, 85 Lee Avenue; Ross Street Presbyterian Church.
JOHN E. COYLE, Music, 379 Kosciusko Street; Puritan Congregational Church.
C. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Press, Gravesend, L. I.; Gravesend Reformed Church.
W. L. MOOREHOUSE, Counsel, 370 Clinton Street; Westminster Presbyterian Church.
H. L. SPENCE, Hall, 194 Fifty-second Street; South Reformed Church.
W. W. FREEMAN, President, Brooklyn Union, (ex officio,) 616 Hancock Street; Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Under the direction of these members are working large sub-committees. That under the charge of Mr. Shaw, Chairman of the Reception Committee, upon which falls the largest share of the work, is made up as follows:

Grand Central Station.—C. T. Ames, William Peterson, and Arthur Renshaw.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Station.—F. W. Brewster, C. C. Badeau, and A. R. Miller.
Erie Station.—T. E. Otto, Frank Cranston, George Rogers, and L. Holmes.
Long Island Station.—Fred A. Byers, Powell Creech, and Edward Goddard.
Albany Boat.—Arthur Driscoll and R. T. Evans.

With these men as chiefs are associated the following Endeavorers, whose duty it will be to pilot their visitors to their temporary homes:

C. L. Walker, William Himmelmann, Bert Stacey, William Ryland, Joseph Potts, William Crosby, James Williams, Christian Lautz, James Edie George Goddard, James Keppel, Mr. Keeoll, James Loisdell, James Stearns, James Hector, George Renshaw, James Wilson, Mr. Devaine, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Day, Mr. Dorson, Mr. Woardell, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Looker, James Davis, John Brandish, James Randall, Mr. Carston, James Lewis, Henry Williams, Matthew Patterson, George Wood, John Mauie, William Palmer, James Allen, Charles Marsh, Henry Mason, John Barry, James Strong, Edward Smith, and John Armstrong.

This committee has provided social headquarters for out-of-town delegates in the Second Presbyterian Church, which will be under the charge of the following young women:

Miss Etta L. Seaman, Mrs. H. S. Shaw, Mrs. F. M. Clarke, Miss Osborn, Miss Kay, Miss Walker, and Miss Wilson.

At the registration rooms Mr. Shaw has stationed George Cross, S. B. Magoon, and James Whytal.

Besides the Academy, the committee has secured the use of Plymouth Church for simultaneous meetings. There the arrangements in regard to seating will be similar to those in the Academy, and Millard F. Cook will have charge of the choir of 100 voices.

The registration rooms in the Academy presented a busy scene as early as Saturday, when the Brooklyn members began to arrive and receive their badges. By the time the office closed that night over 1,800 names had been handed in, and it is expected that New-York and Brooklyn will in all furnish about 4,000 attendants. Reports from other parts of the State point to an attendance of 1,500 more. As usual at these conventions, badges and other insignia are prominent, for the Endeavorers are proud of their colors.

The badges which provide entrance to the hall are of ribbon, to which is attached a square of cut glass, inclosing a monogram of the society. Those of the visitors have a red ribbon, and those of the home members one of blue.

To provide for the intellectual entertainment of this army of delegates, an attractive programme, including addresses by many well-known speakers, has been prepared. The exercises will begin Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Academy, with a service of song, followed by a praise service conducted by the Rev. Lindsay Parker of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. After this, Mayor Schieren and the Rev. John Humpstone will welcome the visitors to Brooklyn, and the Rev. Henry T. McEwen of this city, who is the President of the State Union, will respond. The principal address of the morning will be by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler on "The Secret of Power."

Addresses will be made in the afternoon by the Rev. Drs. Tyler and Rossiter of this city on "The Use and Qualities of the Word of God," and the rest of the afternoon will be taken up with a junior rally, presided over by Miss Carrie M. Schuyler of Little Falls. Dr. Parkhurst of this city and Dr. Meredith of Brooklyn will each speak twice during the evening, once in the Academy and once in Plymouth Church.

The Endeavorers evidently expect to be prepared for work bright and early on Wednesday morning, as arrangements have been made for 7 o'clock prayer meetings in various Brooklyn churches. The chief business of the morning meeting will be an open parliament, at which the Rev. Henry C. Farrar will preside, and an address on "Gospel Temperance," by John G. Wooley. Reports from officers will take up most of the morning, but time will be found for an address by the Rev. Dr. Gregg on "Facts Which Call for Loyalty to God in Our Civic Life."

At the closing session, Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. McEwen will deliver his annual sermon in both halls, which will be supplemented in the Academy by an address by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of Rochester on "Light, Salt, Leaven," and in Plymouth Church by the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Buffalo, who will speak on "Renewing Spiritual Strength."

The closing scene of the convention will be the consecration service, at which the membership pledge will be renewed.

To provide for the recreation of the visitors plans have been made for a trolley car excursion, which will be a unique feature of the convention. The committee in charge, composed of Messrs. James Ryland, Stanley Wells, Fred Stevens, and William Smitz, has issued the following bulletin:

The cars will be decorated in the convention colors and will carry streamers announcing the character of the excursion. Members of the Reception Committee will designate the points of interest on the trip. The route will cover a two hours' ride; leave City Hall switch, Fulton Street, at 3:30 P. M., sharp, (after adjournment of afternoon session, senior meeting,) running through the following streets:

Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, passing the largest business houses in the city, Flatbush Avenue to Flatlands, passing several large stores, site of second Brooklyn Tabernacle, Baptist Temple, Young Women's Christian Association, Food and Health Exposition, Long Island Railroad station, handsome residential streets; Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues and Plaza Street, Brooklyn Driving Club, Montauk Boating Club, Flatbush entrance to Prospect Park, electric fountain, memorial arch, Eastern Parkway, water tower, reservoir, University Park, Willink entrance Prospect Park, old town of Flatbush, with many handsome residences, Vanderveer Park, Flatlands.

Nostrand Avenue to Flushing Avenue, passing Kings County Penitentiary, Fulton Street, large and elaborate apartment houses, the Alhambra and the Renaissance; Girl's High School, Hancock Street, Flushing Avenue to Broadway. Broadway to Kent Avenue, (Broadway Ferry,) passing Williamsburg Savings Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in New-York State; many large business houses on leading thoroughfare in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Kent Avenue to Classon Avenue and Flushing Avenue. Flushing Avenue to Washington Avenue, passing Naval Hospital, Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Wallabout Market. Washington Avenue to Myrtle Avenue. Myrtle Avenue to City Hall, passing Clinton Avenue, Washington Park, and various business houses.

This will afford the out-of-town delegates an excellent opportunity to see around the city in a very short time. It will also carry some of the enthusiasm of the convention around the city. Bring singing leaflets and let the streets that are passed through resound with Christian song.

Tickets for the round trip can be purchased at registration headquarters, at 20 cents each, up to 10 o'clock on the morning of the excursion. The sale will positively close at that hour.

Excursionists are advised to bring wraps with them, especially if the day be cool.

In case of rain other than a shower, the excursion will be abandoned and money refunded at registration headquarters if tickets are presented not later than Wednesday noon.

Remember the time, Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 3:30 P. M., sharp.

For the further convenience of the visitors there have been issued a neat little guidebook, called "Points to Delegates," containing a brief history of the city, and many directions for finding the principal points of interest.

REGISTER'S OFFICE EVILS

Continued from Page 1.

Moore 53 days. These men are still employed in the office.

The charges of the Register to the public for the recording of papers is almost always in excess of that allowed by law. This is illustrated by the fees charged for the following instruments, selected at random:

Date, 1895.	Name of Person at whose Request Paper was Recorded.	Description of Paper.	Legal Fee.	Amount Charged.	Actually Paid.	Overcharge.
April 9.	Rabe & Keller.	M't'ge	$2.12	$2.32	$1	$.10
April 10.	J. H. Gray	M't'ge	2.02	2.32	2	.20
April 11.	Roosevelt & Kobbe	M't'ge	1.62	1.82		.20
June 6.	T. O'Callaghan, Jr.	Deed	1.22	1.42		.20
June 6.	C. L. Westcott.	Deed	1.32	1.42		.10
June 8.	Deyo, Duer & Baudorf	Deed	1.12	1.42		.30
June 24.	H. M. Alexander, Jr.	Deed	1.22	1.42		.20
June 24.	Dunning & Fowler	Deed	1.62	1.82		.20
June 25.	Fibbins & Smith	Deed	1.22	1.42		.20
June 25.	De Grove & Riker	Deed	1.12	1.42		.30
July 5.	Rose & Putzel	M't'ge	1.92	2.02		.10
July 6.	R. Goeller	M't'ge	1.62	2.02		.40
July 9.	A. Goetmann	M't'ge	1.72	1.82		.10
July 9.	Mutual Life Insurance Company	M't'ge	2.22	2.52		.30
July 9.	E. A. Hassey	M't'ge	1.92	2.22		.30
July 10.	H. Cohn	M't'ge	1.82	2.22		.40
July 10.	N. R. Sanborn	M't'ge	2.02	2.22		.20
July 15.	H. J. Goldsmith	M't'ge	1.82	2.22		.40
July 15.	B. Metzger	M't'ge	1.92	2.22		.30
July 15.	H. A. Bogert	M't'ge	1.42	1.82		.40

In the chattel mortgage department a fee of 5 cents is charged for the inspection of each chattel mortgage. The number of such papers examined varies from day to day, but it is seldom less than fifty, and frequently more. The full amounts collected, therefore, are not turned over to the city; daily returns are made for a very much smaller number of examinations.

No Returns for Certificate Fees.

Certificates of satisfactions of mortgages are furnished when desired, for which the city is entitled to a fee of 25 cents each. Several of the most reputable firms and companies transacting business with the Register's office state that they have paid fees for such certificates for which no returns appear to have been made to the city.

In the searching department there is a large waste of the public money. In the year 1886, fifteen searchers were in the regular employ of the Register, and the total amount received for searches made by them in that year amounted to $110,312.60, exclusive of the certificates of the Register thereto, or an average of $7,354.17 for each searcher. In the year 1894 the total searching amounted to $6,525.44, or less than the average amount of each man in 1886. The present Register employs six men at a yearly salary of $2,000 each to do this work; five of them were of the fifteen searchers employed in 1886. This entire work could be done by one man.

One of the most flagrant abuses in the Register's office is to be found in the Department for the Preservation of Public Records, which is entirely separate from the other departments, and is not included in any of the foregoing statements, as the work performed in it is done under a special act of the Legislature and is paid from a separate appropriation. Chapter 67 of the Laws of 1883 authorizes the recopying of old records which become mutilated and injured from age and use.

Cost of Copying Largely Increased.

The work of copying such records began in 1883, and is still continued, fifteen men being employed. The recording clerks engaged in copying papers left for record are paid 5 cents a folio for the work actually performed, whereas those employed in this department for the copying of old records are paid a fixed salary of $1,200 a year. Since this work was commenced, in 1883, the average cost of copying and comparing each book has been $862.92, the average cost having been increased largely under the administrations of the present Register and his immediate predecessor in office.

The expense of recopying and comparing each book under the present Register has averaged over $1,000, whereas $180 would be a liberal average allowance for the proper cost of copying, and $100 would be more than a liberal allowance for comparing the same, being the salaries of two men for half a month. The recopying by William J. Donohue, who was in the office for over seven months, cost $2.42 a page. Liber 303 of Conveyances cost for recopying, including the expense of comparing, as estimated by the chief clerk of the department, $1,018.20; if this book had been copied at the rate of 5 cents a folio, it would have cost $261, including $100 for comparing it. The cost of recopying Liber 685 of Conveyances was $1,089, including the chief clerk's allowance for comparing it; it could have been recopied and compared on the basis above stated for $208.33.

Although these books are supposed to be copied exactly, line for line, and to be in all respects duplicates of the originals, they are full of inaccuracies that no careful lawyer relies upon them, but examines the original record from which they are copied. For the purpose of testing the correctness of the copying for all errors, including capitals and punctuation marks, twenty consecutive lines were selected at random from the work of each man; three pages were selected for the purpose of testing the same as to misspelled words, and words wrongly omitted or inserted. The following table shows the errors made by each of the persons employed in this department in the work so selected:

Errors in Copying.

Copyist.	Total Errors in Twenty Lines.	Words Misspelled in Three Pages.	Wrong Words or Words Wrongly Omitted or Inserted in Three Pages.
John F. Pendergast	62	11	1
Joseph J. Reilly	21	1	1
John W. Burns	10	4	6
Joseph A. Quinn	26	2	1
Louis I. Musliner	5	0	0
Peter J. Garvey	8	5	14
John D. Henderson	2	5	4
John O'Connor	12	9	32
Thomas Boland	7	3	0
Patrick H. McKenna	19	2	5
Ferdinand Marx	36	6	5
Samuel Spears	8	7	9
John Amshel	12	8	17
John Creamer	4	3	3

All this work, except that of Marx and Creamer, has been compared by the examiners in the department, and these mistakes have not been discovered and corrected after such comparison. Many of these mistakes are in the names of the grantors and grantees, and in the description of the premises conveyed. The books are full of erasures due to errors in copying, which have been corrected and are not included in the above statement.

The large expense of the work done in this department is to be accounted for in several ways. The daily task of recopying from the old libers is only 6 pages, and some of the copyists do even less than that number, while many of the copyists employed in the recording department and paid by the folio copy twelve pages or more a day, the work of copying the old records being but little more difficult, the only difference being that the latter must be copied line for line.

A Former Butcher's Blunders.

Ferdinand Marx, whose previous occupation had been that of a butcher, was employed in June, 1894, by Register Levy as a copyist in the recording department, and paid 5 cents per folio; his work in that department was so full of errors that 112 pages—Pages 336 to 448, in Liber 20, Section 1 of Mortgages—copied by him, were condemned and cut out; new pages were bound in the book in their stead, and the work was recopied by other persons. In December, 1894, shortly after Marx finished this poor work, he was transferred to the department for the preservation of public records, and made a copyist of the old records. He writes so very slowly that in his former position he earned about $60 a month, while now, in the position to which he was promoted he receives a monthly salary of $100.

Of the fifteen persons employed in this department, one oversees the work of the others, eight are employed as copyists, and six are engaged in comparing the work of the copyists. The uselessness of such a large number of comparers is shown by the fact that in the recording department only four persons are employed to compare the copying done by forty-seven recording clerks. Register Levy has appointed to the charge of this important department during his term a man whose previous business consisted in taking care of cattle on trains between Chicago and this city, and who has at present acts as a messenger in the Surrogate's office.

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The previous occupation of the man appointed by Register Levy to such position was that of a saloon keeper. Seven of the persons now employed in this department were bartenders or saloon keepers prior to their appointment, and several of them have kept saloons while they have been receiving salaries from the city. It is impossible that the employes of this department could have been selected for any ability to do the work which should be required of them. The work should be paid for by the folio, as is the method of payment in the recording department.

Unfit Men in Recording Department.

In the recording department we find many men unfit for the work. The principal corporations and law firms who have papers recorded make it a rule to compare the papers left by them for record with the records of such papers; the result is the very frequent discovery of serious errors, although the persons employed by the Register are supposed to have compared all papers and corrected all errors. After comparing with the original deeds and mortgages the copying done by forty-four recording clerks, the comparison having been limited to one paper copied by each person, and selected at random, we find that the errors in the copying vary from two to sixty for each paper, the average being over nineteen.

The following is a list of the men employed by the Register, with the titles of their positions, as shown upon the pay roll, their compensation, and certain facts in regard to them. The statements as to their attendance apply to a period prior to August, 1895, when we began our examination in the office:

John Von Glahn, Deputy Register, salary, $5,000. Irregular in attendance; performs very little work; has held various political positions for many years; was for twelve years a clerk in the Supreme Court and afterward an Excise Commissioner; his services could be dispensed with entirely without detriment to the public service.

Easy Times for Some Men.

John E. Fitzgerald, Assistant Deputy Register, a brother of ex-Register Fitzgerald, salary, $5,000. Very irregular in attendance; seldom at the office more than one-half of the business hours of each day. He and the Chief Clerk appear to take turns in managing the main office; one of them generally arrives early in the morning and leaves about noon, and the other reaches the office shortly before noon and stays during the afternoon; the salary of the man occupying this position under the former system was $1,800, which was ample.

James A. Hanley, Chief Clerk, $3,000. Generally arrives late in the morning; spends three or four hours daily at the office.

Frank P. Young, Satisfaction Clerk, $3,000. Irregular in attendance; received $1,200 salary as Index Clerk under the former system.

Michael Grady, Tickler Clerk, $1,600. Father of ex-Police Justice Grady, an efficient man; keeps the tickler or daily index; there are now three men who act as tickler clerks, whereas under the fee system Mr. Grady did all the work and could do it now; there is so little for him to do that he generally does not arrive until about 11 o'clock, and is frequently absent all day.

Patrick F. Glennon, Chattel Mortgage Clerk, $2,000. Seldom arrives before 10 o'clock; often absent; does almost no work; the Chattel Mortgage Clerk under the fee system received fees amounting to $1,100 a year as compensation, and did all the work now there are three men in this department; two would be ample; prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a bartender.

Positions That Are Unnecessary.

Charles E. Baldwin, Search Clerk, $1,500. Does not act as search clerk, but keeps the cash book in which the fees are entered. Position unnecessary, as work could be done by the deputy who receives the papers for record. Fairly regular in attendance.

George Achenbach, Account Clerk, $1,300. Keeps the grantee book. Position unnecessary; does little work; it could be done by the delivery clerk. Prior to his appointment he was a "guard" on the Manhattan Elevated Railway and had been discharged.

Edward F. Smith, Examiner, $1,500. Compares deeds. Formerly a piano tuner, finisher, and repairer.

John H. Andrews, Examiner, $1,200. Compares mortgages. Frequently leaves early.

John J. Coyle, Reader, $1,200. Compares deeds. Formerly a printer.

William C. Murtha, Reader, $1,200. Compares mortgages. Formerly a printer. Frequently leaves the office early in the afternoon.

Benjamin Haven, Delivery Clerk, $1,500. Does little work. His duties are to deliver papers to persons who call for them. Position unnecessary, as work could be performed by others. Irregular in attendance during the day.

Joseph A. J. Drew, Delivery Clerk, $1,500. No need of any other delivery clerk than Mr. Drew.

William Crosby, Chief Block Index Clerk, $2,000. Does no such work as is indicated by his title. Is supposed to be in charge of recording department, but practically does almost nothing. Generally arrives late, and is absent for a considerable time during the middle of the day. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was an undertaker.

James E. Gafney, Verification Clerk, $1,500. Frequently absent all day, and when he does arrive, arrives late; often remains only an hour or so and seldom all day. A brother-in-law of Register Fitzgerald, who appointed him. Does very little work, and position unnecessary.

One Efficient and Competent Man.

Henry W. Murphy, Index Clerk, $1,200. Has charge of the index department. An efficient and competent man; regular in attendance.

Eugene J. Reilly, Index Clerk, $1,200. Arrives late; frequently absent. Entirely inefficient. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a bartender.

James A. Hamilton, Index Clerk, $1,200. An efficient man and regular in attendance.

Morris Gersten, Index Clerk, $1,200. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a saloon keeper. Often leaves in the middle of the day and does not return.

Thomas J. Pockridge, Index Clerk, $1,200. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a painter.

Lazarus Shapiro, Index Clerk, $1,200. Irregular in attendance. Arrives late in the morning and frequently leaves early in the afternoon.

Patrick H. Sullivan, Index Clerk, $1,200. Does not act as index clerk, but as tickler clerk. Position unnecessary, as Mr. Grady, the head tickler clerk, could do all the work.

John H. Curley, Index Clerk, $1,200. Not always regular in attendance.

Has Not Accounted for City Fees.

Louis I. Musliner, Index Clerk, $1,200. Is employed in the chattel mortgage department. Very irregular in attendance to his duties. Money paid him for fees has not always been accounted for to the city.

Daniel C. Oliver, Index Clerk, $1,000. Does not act as Index Clerk, but copies satisfactions of mortgages; his work is full of errors.

James M. Brennan, Messenger, $900. Also acts as janitor of buildings in Pine Street.

Hugh Duffy, Index Clerk, $1,000. Does not act as Index clerk, but copies satisfactions of mortgages. Very irregular in attendance. Spends a great deal of his time during office hours at 82 Greenwich Street in conducting an undertaking business in the name of his mother. Seldom attends more than two hours a day.

Ferdinand Hezel, Index Clerk, $1,000. A competent and efficient man. Regular in attendance.

William H. Sinnot, Daily Index Clerk, $1,500. Acts as Tickler Clerk in part. The position is unnecessary, as the work could be done by the regular tickler clerk. Arrives about the middle of the morning.

Richard J. Dunphy, Draughtsman, $1,400. Very irregular in attendance. Claims to copy diagrams from deeds and mortgages into books of record. Position unnecessary. Does very little work. The recording clerks should do whatever work he does.

William Hart, Map Clerk, $1,200. Generally arrives on time, but frequently leaves in the middle of the day. The position is unnecessary, as the work could be performed by one of the custodians. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a longshoreman.

Francis J. Grimes, Certified Copy Clerk, $1,000. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a regular loafer; irregular in attendance. One person could do all the work performed by him and Driscoll.

This Clerk Frequents Saloons.

Henry Driscoll, General Copy Clerk, $1,000. Makes certified copies of papers. Very irregular in attendance, often remaining at the office only an hour a day; spends considerable portion of the day in saloons in the vicinity. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a saloon keeper.

Archibald Fulton, Clerk on Discharges of Mortgages, $1,000. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a workman in a linoleum factory. Not a suitable man for the position. Nearly always arrives late, and very often leaves in the morning or early in the afternoon and does not return. Six and sometimes seven men are engaged in copying discharges of mortgages, whereas three would be sufficient.

Jacob W. Moore, Clerk on Discharges of Mortgages, $1,000. Formerly a saloon keeper. Unfit for the position.

Max Lattenberg, Clerk on Discharges of Mortgages, $1,000. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was an office boy in a cloak factory. Unfit for the position.

Max Brand, Clerk on Discharges of Mortgages, $1,000. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was engaged in the feed business at 850 First Avenue. Not adapted for the position.

Jurgen Johansen, Record Clerk, $1,500. Has charge of the recording of papers. An intelligent man and regular in attendance.

Michael Bresiin, Assistant Record Clerk, $1,000. Performs the work of an index clerk. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a line inspector for a telegraph company.

A Prizefighter Known as Rocky Moore.

Matthew H. Moore, $1,500. Custodian. Is supposed to be in charge of the custodians. Absent a great deal of the time, and seldom at the office more than an hour or two a day. Is generally known as "Rocky" Moore. Was once a prizefighter. Was formerly a policeman; had fifteen charges preferred against him in fourteen months, and was permitted to resign. Was indicted for robbing a man of $1,185, but managed to escape trial. Was indicted again in December last for assault in the first degree, the charge being that he shot a man in a saloon; has not yet been brought to trial. Absolutely unfit for any public position.

Nathan Laufer, Custodian, $1,200. Does very little work about the office. Is said to be interested in the business of Laufer, Davis & Co., a firm engaged in the exchange of foreign money and in selling tickets to immigrants at 21 Broadway. During the day he sometimes stands in front of the office soliciting business from immigrants as they pass up Broadway. Irregular in attendance at the office. Frequently does not return in the afternoon, and when he does, generally leaves before the end of office hours.

Matthew Gilligan, Custodian, $1,000. Physically incapable of working half the time on account of rheumatism. Does almost no work. Arrives late in the morning. Generally absent several days every month. Prior to his appointment he was a saloon keeper.

John McDonough, Custodian, $1,000. His duty is to watch the safe. Very irregular in attendance. Prior to his appointment he was a boat fitter.

Daniel A. Bostwick, Jr., Custodian, $1,000. Acts as an index clerk, and not as a custodian. Generally arrives late.

John J. Moloney, Custodian, $1,000. A competent man. Often arrives late. Brother of "Billy" Moloney.

Phillip A. Walsh, Custodian, $1,000. Generally absent a long time during the middle of the day.

John Coyle, Custodian, $1,000. Very irregular in attendance, spending a considerable part of each day in the saloons in the neighborhood. Frequently leaves early in the day. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a saloon keeper.

John Hernan, Custodian, $1,000. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he worked in a rubber factory.

Philip J. Fitzgibbon, Day Watchman, $1,200.

John Langan, Night Watchman, $1,200.

Thomas Shannon, Messenger, $1,000. Absent for a considerable time in the middle of the day. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a bartender.

John Mulholland, Messenger, $900. Physically incapacitated for work. Was formerly a saloon keeper.

Incapacitated by Age.

Thomas Quinn, Messenger, $900. Generally regular in attendance. Is incapacitated for work by reason of his age. Appointed by Register Fitzgerald.

William J. Harrington, Clerk, $1,500. Generally arrives late in the morning and leaves for the day before noon. In the afternoon he attends the New-York Law School. His average attendance at the office it not more than two hours a day.

Jacob Harris, Clerk, $1,000. Performs no clerical work. Is supposed to assist McDonough in watching the safe. Very irregular in attendance, being absent generally from the office a great deal during the day. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was foreman in a shoe factory.

Dennis Hogan, Temporary Clerk, $1,000. Has been "temporary clerk" for over two years. Acts as an index clerk. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a bartender. He is a brother of ex-Police Justice Hogan.

John A. Boyle,	Searchers at a salary of $2,000 each. There is so little work for these men to do that they are very irregular in attendance, some not remaining at the office more than two hours a day, and very often being absent all day. One man could do all the searching done by these six men.
George F. Brennan,	
Edward T. Egbert,	
Edward J. Keech,	
David F. O'Connor,	
Abbott M. Ullmann,	

Daniel Rothstein, Grantee Clerk, $1,500. Does not perform the duties of grantee clerk, but is employed in the chattel mortgage department. Very irregular in attendance.

George McLaughlin, Clerk, $900. Has no regular duties. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was employed in a saloon. Not adapted for work in the office. Irregular in attendance, always arriving late, and frequently not remaining long.

James B. Kavanagh, Clerk, $900. Acts as an index clerk. Not a suitable man for the position.

Another Said to Have Kept Fees.

Alfred Katz, Temporary Clerk, $1,000. Has been temporary clerk for over two years. Has no regular duties. Was appointed by Register Levy. Fees paid to him have not been paid into the City Treasury. Irregular in attendance.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

John F. Pendergast, Chief Clerk, $1,500. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a saloon keeper. Unfit for the position.

Ferdinand Marx, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Prior to his appointment by Register Levy he was a butcher. The work done by him is of a poor character. Unfit for the position.

Joseph J. Reilly, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Said to be engaged in comparing, when he works at all. Not an accurate copyist. Irregular in attendance. Unfit for the position.

John W. Burns, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Not accurate in his work; is engaged in comparing. Irregular in attendance. Has kept a saloon for several years while he has been employed in the department. Unfit for the position.

Patrick Mallon, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Is engaged in comparing, when he does any work. Irregular in attendance. Appointed by Register Levy. Formerly kept a saloon. Unfit for the position.

Thomas Boland, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Is a comparer. Very irregular in attendance. Unfit for the position.

John D. Henderson, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Is said to be engaged in copying maps in the libers, but such work should not occupy more than a very small part of a man's time. Not suited for the work.

Patrick H. McKenna, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Irregular in attendance.

Joseph A. Quinn, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Very irregular in attendance. Prior to his appointment by Register Fitzgerald he was a bartender. Not fit for the position.

Louis Arnstein, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Claims to be engaged in comparing. Very irregular in attendance, being absent for days at a time. For many years was in the employ of the Register as keeper of a saloon, but sold it a few months ago. Unfit for the position.

Was a Coney Island Saloon Keeper.

Peter J. Garvey, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Claims to be engaged in comparing. Very irregular in attendance. Has kept a saloon at Coney Island during a portion of the time of his employment.

John Amshel, Copying Clerk, $1,200. More regular in his attendance than the others. Generally arrives late. His work contains many errors.

John J. Creamer, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Fairly regular in his attendance and more accurate in his work than many of the others.

John O'Connor, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Nominally engaged in comparing. Very irregular in attendance, often not being at the office more than half a day, and frequently not being there at all. He kept a saloon and lodging house, and was appointed by Register Fitzgerald early in 1890, soon after the latter took office. According to O'Connor's own statements, his physical condition has been such ever since his appointment that he has done practically no work, although he has received over $6,000 salary. Absolutely unfit for the position.

Samuel Spears, Copying Clerk, $1,200. Is engaged in comparing. Irregular in attendance. Not adapted for this position.

After a careful investigation of the management of the office, extending over a period of several months, we are of the opinion that at least $50,000 can be saved each year to the city by the abolition of the sinecures which have been created since the office was changed from the fee to the salary system, and by the consolidation of positions which now require only the time of one man for a short portion of each day. The office can never be conducted properly by men of the prevailing type now employed, but with suitable employes it can be managed properly and such sum saved each year. Respectfully submitted,

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY,
RODNEY S. DENNIS,
Commissioners.

The explanation of the promulgation of the report yesterday was that sufficient copies for publication could not be prepared for Saturday.

Horse Scared by an Elevated Train.

A horse drawing a delivery wagon of Walton's Transfer Company was frightened by an elevated train while standing, yesterday, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, and ran down Broadway. At Thirtieth Street the horse ran against a cable car and fell. It was badly cut, and the wagon was wrecked. Hugh McGirr, the driver, was thrown from the wagon and escaped injury. The cable car was not damaged.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather during the day, followed by local showers in western portion Monday night, winds shifting to southeasterly, warmer in the interior.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair in the morning, local showers in the evening or night, southwesterly winds, slightly warmer in the interior.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, but increasing cloudiness, southwesterly winds. NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in eastern portions. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, light variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, except in northern portion local showers, variable winds, slightly cooler in central portions. EASTERN TEXAS, local showers in northern portion, fair in southern portion, cooler in northeast portion, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, local showers in east winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, winds shifting to northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, preceded in eastern portion by local showers, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, local showers in early morning, clearing during the day, winds shifting to westerly, probably cooler Monday night. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light local showers, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds, cooler Monday night.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, probably light showers, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, showers, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to westerly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, light showers, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to westerly, and cooler Monday night. ILLINOIS, generally fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in northeast portion, winds shifting to northerly, cooler Monday night. COLORADO, fair, followed by cloudy weather, northerly winds, cooler Monday night. MONTANA and WYOMING, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning, winds shifting to northwesterly, and cooler Monday night. MISSOURI, IOWA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds, slightly cooler.

The barometer has fallen in all districts east of the Mississippi. It is lowest northeast of New-England, and a depression is also central over the upper lake region, apparently moving to the southeast. An area of high pressure covers the northern Rocky Mountain district, the barometer being highest north of Montana. The temperature has remained about stationary except from Lake Superior westward to the Pacific coast, where it is about 10° colder. Local showers are reported in the Mississippi Valley, Northern Texas, and the upper lake region, but the weather continues fair on the Atlantic coast and at Rocky Mountain stations. Showers, followed by cooler, fair weather, are indicated for the central valleys. The cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast during the day, with conditions favorable for showers Monday evening or night north of Virginia. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the last twenty-four hours: Abilene, Texas, 2.20.

Telephone Service.

Metallic Circuits—Long Distance Equipment.

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL RATES

For Stations South of 141st St., N. Y. City.

Local Messages.	Two-Party Line.	Direct Line.
600	$ 75	$ 90
1,000	105	120
1,500	135	150

Only messages sent from the station are counted. For more than 1,500, Direct Lines only are used, and the schedule advances at $5.00 per 100. Any number desired above 600 may be contracted for.

If all contracted for are not sent, rebates are made, so that only those sent (not less than 600, however,) are paid for.

Reduced rates for guaranteed use in one year of 1,500 or more, and 10 per cent. allowance in messages for full year's payment in advance are offered.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
18 CORTLANDT ST.

COLLEGE POINT'S NEW CHURCH

Bishop McDonnell Blesses a Catholic Edifice and Praises the Congregation for Its Good Work.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Oct. 6.—The handsome new Catholic church here was dedicated this morning by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, with imposing ceremonies. A procession, headed by the New-York Protectory Band and including the Bishop in full canonicals, followed by a number of acolytes and priests, passed around the church, inside and outside. Then followed the singing of a solemn high mass. The Rev. Father Joseph Hauber was celebrant, the Rev. Eugene J. Donnelly, deacon, the Rev. James J. Hanselman, sub-deacon, and the Rev. George Haubert master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Patrick J. McNamara, Vicar General of the diocese, preached in English. The Rev. Mgr. Joseph Schroeder of the Catholic University of Washington delivered the dedicatory sermon in German. Bishop McDonnell also briefly addressed the congregation, congratulating the pastor and his flock upon the success that attended their efforts in erecting the church.

The Bishop was assisted by the Right Rev. Patrick J. McNamara, deacon; the Rev. Anthony B. Schweminger, sub-deacon; the Rev. David J. Hickey, master of ceremonies; the Rev. John M. Barrett and the Rev. James Mindtin, cantors; the Rev. John M. Kiely, the Rev. Anthony Lammel, and the Rev. Matthew J. Tierney.

The church is one of the handsomest edifices in the diocese. It was chiefly through the efforts of the pastor, the Rev. Father Sch

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:30—Princess Bonnie.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works, Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick, and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Measure for Measure.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Herrmann.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Foundling.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:00—The Battle of the Butterflies.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE, 58th St-3d Av—3:00—Grand Fair.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—S'Liserl from Schliersee.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville, Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	50	52	53
6 A. M.	50	50	51
9 A. M.	56	55	56
12 M.	62	62	61
3 P. M.	63	65	65
6 P. M.	61	67	63
9 P. M.	59	60	60
12 P. M.	54	57	57

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....58.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....58.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....57.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....59.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Followed by Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE FUSION NEGOTIATIONS.

If MARTIN LUTHER were again one of us, and of the Committee of Fifty, he would be the right man in the right place. We cannot feel quite so sure of Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH. He may risk and forfeit everything for the sake of the empty achievement of beating Tammany, even though he have to throw over all his moral baggage and make his committee a mere annex to the Platt machine. LUTHER would certainly tell PLATT that he would see him in Tophet before he would yield one point—and there he would stand.

The transactions of Saturday and of yesterday between the Fifty and Mr. PLATT'S agents show plainly enough that there is none of the Martin Luther spirit in the committee sent forth by the Chamber of Commerce to procure the nomination of good and fit candidates. The palavering is on the low level of that of last Fall—all on the truck and dicker basis.

If the Fifty had met LAUTERBACH as Mr. SHEPARD met the "regulars" in Brooklyn, with a perfectly inflexible insistence on high terms and firm demands, they would either have won the fight, which would have been a great triumph; or they would have lost it, but with honor saved, which would have been an honorable defeat.

Dr. PARKHURST has said that PLATT was as bad as five Crokers. No committee of the Chamber of Commerce, chartered to secure good government for the city, ought to engage in a "deal" with CROKER raised to the fifth power. The "fusion" negotiations have got on miserably thus far. We must again remind the Committee of Fifty that a Platt Republican ticket with a slight admixture of Chamber of Commerce nominees for the offices without patronage would be unacceptable and dishonest. Republican government cannot be year after year palmed off as non-partisan government.

THE GOLD PRODUCT AND PRICES.

We called attention last week to the very remarkable and rapid increase in the product of the South African gold mines, which had advanced in four years (1890 to 1894) from a volume of $10,000,000 to $38,000,000, with a pretty sure prospect of reaching $50,000,000 this year and $60,000,000 in 1896. We pointed out that this considerable addition to current supplies of gold would be sure to tend to two important results—the disappearance of the agitation for the arbitrary addition of silver to the currencies of the world through any form of bimetallism and the promotion of the adoption of the gold standard by nations not now enjoying that monetary system.

We propose now to consider the probable tendency of the recent increase in the gold product upon prices. This increase is not confined to South Africa, but has extended to the United States, to Australia, to Russia, and to the countries contributing gold in smaller proportions, and it dates, broadly speaking, from 1885. For the first decade after the discovery of gold in California and Australia the average annual production of the world, according to the figures of SOETBEER, was $141,000,000. During the decade ending in 1870 it fell to $132,000,000, and in the decade ending in 1880 to $120,500,000. During the next five years the average annual production shrunk still more decidedly, being but $98,271,000. From that time, however, there has been a steady advance, as will be seen from the following table:

	Average Annual Product.
1851-60	$141,000,000
1861-70	132,000,000
1871-80	120,500,000
1881-85	98,271,000
1886-90	106,413,000
1891	125,725,000
1892	140,836,000
1893	153,241,000
1894	176,404,000
1895 (estimated)	200,000,000

As we have said, this increase is very generally distributed. The average annual product for the five years ending in 1885, compared with the product of 1894, is as follows for the various countries: In Australia it rose from 1,380,000 ounces to 1,883,000 ounces; in the United States, from 1,556,000 ounces to 2,080,000 ounces; in Russia, from 1,150,000 ounces to 1,354,000 ounces; in South Africa, from an insignificant amount to 1,837,000 ounces, and in other countries from 834,000 ounces to 1,665,000 ounces. It will be seen, therefore, that the increased product of gold is by no means confined to the new mines of South Africa. It is due in part to the improvement in processes of mining, including the reduction of ores, and in part to the increased means of transportation, giving cheaper access to and carriage from gold fields already known. The influence thus exerted may be expected to continue, while there is reasonable ground to look also for steadily advancing discoveries on account of the stimulus given to exploration and prospecting by recent success. As an example of what expert judges have been led to predict, we may cite the opinion of an English engineer of standing, Sir EDGAR VINCENT, that the Transvaal alone contains $5,000,000,000 in gold, and may within twenty years yield at the rate of $100,000,000 a year. Russian experts indulge in predictions less imposing, but highly flattering, of the yield to be got from the Siberian mines when railway communication shall open them up more completely, as will be done in the course of the next decade.

It is natural that from the actual increase in gold product, and still more from the advance which is clearly possible, there should be expected a very considerable effect upon prices, and that the effect will be to raise prices. It is generally believed that, other things being equal, an increase in the volume of the metal now universally accepted as a money metal must cause it to exchange for a smaller quantity of commodities—that is, must raise the price of other commodities. And it is very generally believed that this was specifically the case when the quantity of available gold was so largely increased from the mines of California and Australia in the middle of the present century. But the qualification, "other things being equal," is a very important one, and the general belief in the actual rise after 1850 has not completely been sustained by careful investigation. Comprehensive and conclusive investigation of the subject is, in fact, practically impossible, the data being too complicated. Thus JEVON'S table of 40 articles shows a rise in ten years after 1850 of 6 points in 73; those of The Economist (20 articles) a rise of 28 in 100; those of Sir MORTON EDEN hardly any rise. On the other hand, MULHALL'S tables of prices of agricultural products show a rise of 18 points in 100, while industrial prices fell 8 points in 100.

If, however, we assume that there was a general rise in prices after 1850, and that it was due to the increase in the supply of gold, we have still to bear in mind that the effect of the increase must have been measured, not by the increase in the annual product, but by the percentage of the increase to the stock already in existence. This percentage for the decade following 1850 can be only approximately calculated, because the stock of 1850 was not and could not be accurately known. According to SOETBEER, the accumulation from 1493 (the discovery of America) to 1850 was $3,335,000,000. During the next decade there was added to this $1,410,000,000, or a little over 42 per cent. But by 1885, when the lowest point of production was reached, the accumulation had reached $7,760,000,000. Now, if we estimate the product of the current year at $200,000,000, it will be seen by the table already given that within the decade following 1885 the addition to the stock of gold will be $903,119,000. This is but a trifle over 11 per cent. of the stock in 1885. And if, again, we assume that the average annual product for the next ten years will be $240,000,000, we shall have in the decade an addition of $2,400,000,000, and this would be about 26 per cent. of the stock at the close of 1895. It will be seen that we shall still be very far from the ratio of increase that followed 1850.

It is well known that there are certain powerful forces steadily tending to reduce the cost of production and transportation of commodities, and to increase the output and thus to reduce prices. The large addition to the available stock of gold—the universal money metal—may reasonably be expected to check the operation of these forces. It will certainly have one effect that will be both potent and beneficent. It will facilitate the maintenance and extension of the gold standard and relieve the world of that source of disturbance and depression involved in a more fluctuating currency. Probably that will be the most important influence that it will exert, and the importance of this cannot be overestimated.

NOW FOR THE POULTNEY MILLIONS.

The revival of business has quite perceptibly stimulated the "foreign-estate" industry. The latest product is the Poultney estate, which, we think, is brand-new. It is situated in England, but whether in the Bank of England or in the Court of Chancery we are not at present informed. The value of it is $400,000,000, and thus far only one heir has taken the bait—JOSIAH POULTNEY, a resident of San Francisco. The property in question has grown out of a fortune left in 1815 by "Sir WILLIAM POULTNEY, a barrister of great note, who died intestate."

Several American barristers of more or less "note" have been led to take up and prosecute the claims of this JOSIAH POULTNEY. We read in a dispatch from San Francisco that "there are now interested in the case, J. A. HALE, ex-District Attorney of Santa Cruz; Judge WALTER R. LEVY, W. H. H. HART, and JOSEPH P. KELLY." These gentlemen were so profoundly impressed by JOSIAH'S proofs that "at a meeting held at the office of Judge LEVY they decided to send Mr. KELLY to England to secure the one link lacking in the chain of evidence."

Before Mr. KELLY starts on his wild-goose chase these credulous Judges and ex-District Attorneys should send to the State Department for a copy of the remarks of Ambassador BAYARD about American lawyers who permit themselves to become engaged in business of this kind. We advise them also to send copies of JOSIAH'S proofs to the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM BURGOYNE HOWARD, at present residing in the Columbus Penitentiary, and to Col. JAQUES, who languishes in one of the London prisons. These persons will be thankful to any one who shall cheer their weary hours with evidence that the industry to which they were devoted is still alive.

THE NEW MAHATMA TRUST.

We remarked some months ago that the very notable victory achieved by Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE at the Convention of Theosophists in Boston in all probability indicated the completion of a Mahatma Trust under his control. Recent events confirm our supposition. It will be recalled that Mr. JUDGE, a prominent and ambitious officer of the American branch of the Theosophical Society, had been attacked bitterly by Mrs. BESANT and other English Theosophists, who declared that he had been guilty of putting out forged or fraudulent messages from one or both of the venerable Mahatmas, MORYA and KOOT HOOMI. At that convention, however, in which all the American lodges, from Kalamazoo to Skowhegan, were represented, the Theosophists of this country vindicated Mr. JUDGE and expressed their contempt for his enemies in England and India by electing him President of the American branch for life and empowering him to choose his successor.

It had not escaped our attention that the two Mahatmas had been induced to abandon their retreat on an oasis in the Desert of Gobi, where they resided for some time after their departure from the old headquarters in the Himalayas, and had come to this country. Before the Boston convention was held, we ascertained that they were domiciled in Philadelphia and were completely under the control of Mr. JUDGE. And when, a few weeks later, Mr. JUDGE became the head of the American branch of the Theosophical Society, it was tolerably clear to us that he had cornered the raw material of Theosophy, had made a Mahatma Trust, and could afford to snap his fingers at Mrs. BESANT, Mr. BURROWS, and all the other prominent Theosophists in Europe and Asia who had undertaken to smirch his name and drive him out of the organization.

The action taken on the 2d inst. in London by Mr. HERBERT BURROWS is just what we expected as the inevitable result of the formation of this Mahatma Trust by and under the control of Mr. JUDGE. Mr. BURROWS, one of the leading Theosophists of Europe, publicly withdraws from the organization. He says:

"The recent disclosures of fraud which have split the Society led me to further investigations, impossible before, which have thoroughly convinced me that for years deception in the Society has been rampant, deception to which Mme. BLAVATSKY was sometimes a party. Both Col. OLCOTT, the President of the Society, and Mr. SINNOTT, the Vice President, believe her to have been partially fraudulent. To this organization, in which these and other questionable things take place, I can no longer give my recognition and support; and although I do not in any way give up the essential ideas of Theosophy, I leave the Society, for, as it now exists, I believe it to be a standing danger to honesty and truth and a perpetually open door to superstition, delusion, and fraud."

Mr. BURROWS has ascertained that the entire stock of Mahatmas has been transferred to the United States and is cornered here by JUDGE, who thus controls the whole Mahatmic output of messages, influences, astral ware, and thaumaturgical apparatus. He has called repeatedly to KOOT HOOMI and MORYA, and they have not answered. Their services are monopolized by JUDGE, and in his anger Mr. BURROWS not only assails the Society, but strives to pull down the pillars of the Theosophic temple by joining Mme. COULOMB and other wretched persons in questioning the sincerity and honesty of even "H. V. B.," the venerated inventor of Theosophy and founder of the organization.

It is predicted in London with confidence that Mrs. BESANT will soon make a similar announcement of withdrawal and repudiation. The completion of the Mahatma Trust has also deprived her of the services of the aged wonder-workers to whom she was accustomed to look for advice and aid. Doubtless other eminent European Theosophists will follow the example of Mr. BURROWS and Mrs. BESANT, for what attraction can Theosophy have for them, with the Mahatmas cornered and controlled in Philadelphia by JUDGE?

That gentleman has loaded himself with great responsibilities. What use will he make of the enormous forces which have been delivered into his hands? We must assume that under his control KOOT HOOMI and MORYA will be constrained to exercise their powers for the promotion of good and the discouragement of evil. But these two eminent immigrants from the Desert of Gobi should not be permitted to remain in idleness, and we venture to remind Mr. JUDGE that their present environment cannot stimulate them to exertion.

THE IRELAND PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury, in presenting Mr. JOHN B. IRELAND and in expressing its regret that it cannot find an indictment against him which would be likely to result in a conviction, has fairly reflected the opinions of those who have followed the investigation that was occasioned by the collapse of Mr. IRELAND'S building. If Mr. IRELAND be, as we believe that he is, a man who is sensitive to the opinions of his fellow-citizens and careful of his own repute, this censure, and the knowledge that everybody concurs in it, will be of itself a severe presentment. It is to be expected that it will prevent Mr. IRELAND, the next time he has occasion to erect a building, from beating down everybody connected with its erection until it is impossible for them to render him proper service except at a loss.

At the same time it cannot be admitted that full justice has been done by this presentment. Several men have been killed by what the Grand Jury has found to be criminal negligence, and it has indicted for manslaughter several of the persons whom it held to be immediately responsible. But the ultimate responsibility rests upon Mr. IRELAND himself, who directly instigated the negligence of the persons he employed by insisting that his building should be planned and built for less than it could be honestly built for. When he beat down his architect to a fifth of the regular architectural charge, he must, as a man of sense and experience, have known that the architect would slight his work. So with the contractors, and so with the inspectors. Yet, while the real author of the calamity gets off with a censure, his agents are held to a criminal responsibility, so far as the Grand Jury can hold them.

Not that it makes any practical difference. As we have several times pointed out, the collapse of a building in Orchard Street last Winter was much such another case as the collapse of the Ireland building. In that case the Grand Jury did its duty and found indictments. In that case the District Attorney, according to his custom, hung up the indictments, which have not yet been tried.

So long as these indictments are left untried, the only effect of any subsequent indictments for the same offense will be that of a vote of censure passed by the Grand Jury.

SUPPLIES AND WAGES.

There was published in Dun's Review yesterday an interesting table, showing the movement of prices during the last few months as compared with prices in October, 1890. The decline is represented by percentages, the prices of October, 1890, serving as a basis and being indicated by 100.

We direct attention to what is shown by this table concerning the cost of wage-earners' supplies. It should be borne in mind that the upward movement in wages, and the general revival of industry and trade, with resumption of work in factories which had been idle, began in March last. The table set forth below (we assume that it is trustworthy) shows the percentages for October, 1890; March 1, 1895, and Oct. 1, 1895:

	October, 1890.	March 1, 1895.	Oct. 1, 1895.
Food products	100.00	96.2	76.8
Cotton goods	100.00	72.5	87.5
Woolen goods	100.00	76.3	77.5
Iron products	100.00	54.7	83.6
Boots and shoes	100.00	74.7	104.6
Total products	100.00	86.2	82.4

It will be observed that the price of food products—including, the Review says, "breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products, vegetables, and fruits"—has declined from 96.2 on March 1 to 76.8 on Oct. 1. These are among the most important of the wage-earners' supplies. Cotton goods have advanced from 72.5 to 87.5, (October, 1890, being the basis, at 100,) but there has been scarcely any change in woolen goods. There has been a sharp increase in the price of iron, but the average at present is 16.4 per cent. below that of 1890. A considerable advance is shown in the case of boots and shoes. The total for all these classes, however, is lower now than it was in March, (82.4 as against 86.2,) and is less by 17.6 per cent. than the total in October, 1890.

With the considerable increase of wages since March 1, the workman is paying, according to this table, much less for his food supplies (nearly 20 per cent.) than he paid in March or during the six months preceding, about the same price for woolen goods, about 15 per cent. more for cottons, and 30 per cent. more for shoe leather. The last-named advance is of small importance, however, when compared with the decline of food prices. For all classes, even when the great advance in iron is included, the general average is less now by 3 per cent. than it was in March, and, as we have said, less by 17.6 per cent. than it was in 1890.

While the advance in wages and the rapidity of the recovery from panic depression have been extraordinary and without precedent, it is true that the level of wages paid before the beginning of the silver panic has not yet generally been reached. But the cost of the most important supplies is much less now than it was just before the panic, and this should be taken into account. For example, Dun's table shows that since the latter months of 1892 food products have fallen from 94.9 to 76.8, cotton goods from 91.9 to 87.5, woolen goods from 99.4 to 77.5, and the total average from 93.7 to 82.4. Here is a difference which should be considered in connection with the movement of wages.

ENCAMPMENT TYPHOID.

Last year a considerable number of the members of a company in one of the Pennsylvania regiments were infected with typhoid poison while attending the annual encampment, and became ill after they had returned to their homes. If our memory serves us, two or three of the cases were fatal. This year two companies of the Connecticut National Guard are undergoing a similar experience.

The members of Company I, Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., are residents of Winsted, and seventeen of them have the fever. Bridgeport is the home of the members of Company K of the same regiment, and typhoid has prostrated sixteen of them. These two companies were on the same "street" during the encampment, and they used the same well, which was situated at the head of their "street," and was used by no other company. The investigation now being made by the State Board of Health points to this well as the source of infection. We presume it was exposed to dangerous pollution. The camp ground is at Niantic, a few miles from New-London. It takes the name of the Governor in office, and therefore was called this year Camp Coffin, a grewsome and ominous appellation.

It is an easy matter to enforce sanitary laws on the camp grounds of a State during the period of the annual encampment, and it is disgraceful that the citizen soldiers should be infected with typhoid poison in such a place. Every National Guard camp ground and encampment should be under the supervision of competent sanitarians representing the health authorities of the State. There is no reasonable excuse for such poisoning as this which has prostrated seventeen persons in one company and sixteen in another, and may kill four or five of the victims.

Those three Philadelphians who wandered out into the country on a hunting expedition one day last week naturally chose a rural graveyard as a congenial, homelike place in which to search for game. That the residents of no other city would have expected to find anything which should, or even could, be shot in a locality of that sort is quite true, but the fact that these sportsmen three drifted naturally into the first cemetery they came across is an interesting proof of the effects which education and environment have on the human race. The local authorities, however, were strangely inappreciative of this phase of the case, and proceeded to arrest the gentle visitors as soon as the sound of their guns attracted attention to the queer episode. It is not stated whether robins or ghosts were endangered by the invaders. The fauna of graveyards is usually restricted to those two orders, but as specimens of both are abundant right on Chestnut and Broad Streets, it is difficult to imagine what reason the Philadelphians had for going so far away from home.

When the news came that England's next Laureate is to be "a certain poet who is also a journalist," most people probably thought first of EDWIN ARNOLD and then of ANDREW LANG. Now it seems that W. E. HENLEY is the chosen recipient for official recognition. Herein is new proof that an anticipated woe is often harder to bear than a real one.

SALMON P. CHASE'S CINCINNATI FRIEND

His Fruitless Effort to Mark the Late Chief Justice's Grave.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5.

The recent erection of a modest slab over the grave of Salmon Portland Chase by friends in the East called forth the remark from a local paper that "citizens of Cincinnati were too thoughtless—we will not say too mean, for that would not be true. It remained for somebody in New-England to send a humble slab to be placed on that grave."

This is a decided mistake. The slab that now marks the grave of Mr. Chase was erected by private subscription taken up in Washington, the movement being begun by a former resident of Cincinnati, who is now in the employ of the Government at the capital.

More than two years ago an old resident of Cincinnati, and a lifelong friend of Mr. Chase, who still resides here, wrote to Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague at Washington for permission to erect a monument over the grave of her father. Previously he had applied to the Superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, Mr. William Salway, and that official informed him that it could not be done without the authority of Mrs. Sprague. The letter, which bears the date of June 12, 1893, was then written to Mrs. Sprague, and is as follows:

"I trust you will pardon me for what I am about to say. The love and friendship I had for your noble father, my ever faithful friend, will, I trust, be accepted by you as my apology.

"There is nothing in Spring Grove Cemetery indicating the last resting place of the mortal remains of your father. I hope that the day will come when an appropriate monument, built by American citizens, will mark the spot. In the meantime it has occurred to me that I would like to see his grave marked in some way before I die, and my object in writing you now is to ask if it will be agreeable to you, and if you will permit me to put a granite slab at the head of his grave, properly inscribed, this to be done at my individual expense. If this meets with your approval, and from the depth of my heart I hope it will, I will send you a sketch or drawing of what I propose. While it will not be very expensive, I promise you that it shall be respectable and appropriate."

Mrs. Sprague never replied to this letter, and this faithful old friend of the great Ohioan only learned yesterday that it was by personal application that Mrs. Sprague gave her consent for the erection of the humble slab that now marks the last resting place of her illustrious father. The monument he proposed to erect was to be in the form of a tomb of granite, the inscription being in raised letters on the slab covering the top of the grave, and would have cost $300. The inscription was as follows:

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE,
Born Cornish, New-Hampshire,
January 13, 1808,
Died in the City of New-York,
May 7, 1873.
United States Senator from Ohio,
1849-55.
Governor of Ohio 1856-60.
Secretary of the Treasury of the
United States 1861-64.
Chief Justice of the United States
1864-73.
This tablet is placed over his remains by
one of his old friends.

Failing to hear from Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, this old friend of her father placed a codicil in his will directing his executor to contribute $100 at any time that a fund for a suitable monument is started.

FOREIGN NAVIES

The United Service Gazette (British) notes that the last of the seven gunboats which the Messrs. Thomson were under contract to build for the Spanish Government has been launched. The vessels are to be used in suppressing the insurrection in Cuba, and it was stipulated that the lot should be delivered within three months. The contract was signed on July 11, but in consequence of the holidays the construction of the boats was not commenced until the 29th. On Aug. 24 the first, the Hernan Cortes, was launched; on Sept. 5, the Pizarro; two days later, the Diego Velazquez; on Sept. 12, the Vasco Minez de Balbao; the following day, the Ponce de Leon; on Sept. 19, the Alvarado, and on Sept. 20—exactly two months after the first keel was laid—the Sandoval. The three months do not expire until Oct. 10, but already four boats have been delivered, and the others are expected to soon be off the hands of the builders.

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A 30-knot torpedo boat destroyer, the first of the vessels of this class ordered by the British Admiralty, has been launched at Birkenhead, the builders, Messrs. Laird, having completed her in eighty-eight working days. The new boat was named the Quail by Mrs. William Laird, and immediately after leaving the stocks she was placed in one of the graving docks to receive her machinery and be otherwise completed. The Quail is the largest and perhaps the most complete boat of her class yet designed.

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The French iron-clad Brennus has just attained a speed of 15 knots per hour, with her engines working up to 6,245 horse power. It is expected that when the engines of the Brennus are worked up to their full 13,520 horse power the vessel will attain a speed of 17½ knots to 18 knots per hour.

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A British service journal says that it is generally understood that the Majestic and the Magnificent are eventually to relieve the Royal Sovereign and the Empress of India as the flagships of the Channel squadron, the last-named ships being sent to the Mediterranean.

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M. Trèboul has just prepared plans for a new French cruiser to be named the Jeanne d'Arc. The vessel, which is to be 400 feet in length, is to be built at Toulon.

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Mrs. Goschen, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty, has consented to launch the battleship Victorious at Chatham Dockyard on Oct. 19.

Pays for What He Took Voluntarily.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A curious case came up for trial at Sturgeon Bay the other day. A saloon keeper sued a patron for a liquor and cigar bill. The defendant put in a counter-claim, asking damages for impaired health, on the ground that the liquor contained all kinds of vile and unwholesome ingredients, and that cabbage leaves had been libeled by calling them tobacco. The Court decided that, inasmuch as the patient had "voluntarily taken his medicine," he must pay the doctor.

MR. DAMROSCH'S FIRST CONCERT

Edouard Remenyi, the Fiddler, and Lillian Blauvelt the Solo Performers.

The first of Mr. Walter Damrosch's popular concerts was given at Carnegie Hall last night. The season opened with every aspect of public approval, and the concert, though it made no serious claims upon critical consideration, was sufficient unto the day. The most interesting feature of the entertainment was the appearance once more on the local concert stage of Edouard Remenyi, a violinist who is remarkable because of his manifold experiences by flood and field and by reason of his ability to hypnotize audiences into the belief that he is playing well.

There was a time when Remenyi had a certain amount of technic and a good deal more of trickery. The technic is now only a shadow of its former self; but the trickery remains and is illumined with flashes of that old spirit which was the violinist's one serious quality. It was saddening, indeed, to hear such a slovenly performance as that he gave last night of Godard's concerto, in which the tone was impure, the intonation always untrue, and the passage work smeared into unintelligibility. It would have been sadder still had Remenyi ever been great; but he never was anything more than clever. His best work was done in a Chopin nocturne, but the audience went wild over a wretched attempt at Sarasate's sparkling "Zapateado," and made the violinist play one of his favorite Hungarian fantasias, in which he showed some of the spirit before referred to and played the harmonics with some of the deftness of his palmy days of fiddle juggling. So the audience recalled him till he played once more.

Miss Blauvelt sang the bird song from "Pagliacci," an air from Hummel's "Mara," and "Les Filles de Cadix." Her voice was in excellent order, and its pure, fresh tones were heard with pleasure. It is a pity that Miss Blauvelt is not more sure in her attack of high notes, but there are some faults in her formation of these tones that need correction.

The orchestra played the march from the grand finale of the second act of "Aida," a new and trivial overture on the "Carnival of Venice" by Ambroise Thomas, the "Pagliacci" intermezzo, four numbers of Tschaikowsky's bizarre "Nut Cracker" suite, a pastoral by Boccherini, Moszkowski's eternal "Serenata," and the waltz from the same composer's "Boabdil" ballet music. It would be idle to take Sunday evening orchestral playing seriously, but it may be said that, barring a tendency on Mr. Damrosch's part to indulge in "lingering sweetness long drawn out," the Leoncavallo music was well performed.

CONCERT AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Series of Sunday Night Entertainments, Gustav Kerker, Conductor.

Gustav Kerker and an orchestra of fifty selected musicians began a season of Sunday night concerts at Koster & Bial's, in West Thirty-fourth Street, last evening. The excellence of the entertainment served to bring out an audience that comfortably filled all parts of the house.

The programme had been arranged with good judgment on the part of the director, he having chosen the various numbers with the view of pleasing all shades of taste. There were selections from Rossini, Offenbach, Verdi, Strauss, Liszt, and others of the well-known composers, so offered as to give none too much of any one, but a pleasing variety. The musicians played well and were obliged to respond to a number of encores.

The vocalists who appeared last evening were Signor Pasquale, Mme. Louise Natali, and Mr. Warwick Ganor. There was also a well-trained male chorus. Signor Pasquale was first heard, and to good advantage, in Gounod's tenor aria, "Salve di mora." Mme. Natali sang Rossini's aria "Una voce poco fa" splendidly. She and Signor Pasquale and Mr. Ganor sang the trio from "Lombardi," and were loudly and deservedly applauded. The cooper's song and chorus from "Boccaccio" were given by Mr. Ganor and the male chorus.

Mr. Jules Levy, the cornetist, was heard early in the programme in Rossini's "Cujus animam," and, as usual, evoked enthusiasm. He responded to an encore. The closing number of the concert was Liszt's second rhapsody. The work of the strings in this and other pieces was noteworthy. In fact, all the musicians in Mr. Kerker's orchestra deserve a word of praise. The kind of concert that was offered last night will probably not want for patrons during the season.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE EDEN MUSEE.

Music in the Concert Room Sunday Afternoon and Evening.

The Eden Musée, bright and shining in its Winter furnishings and handsome decorations, served to attract as many persons yesterday afternoon and evening as the cozy place of amusement could comfortably accommodate.

The house has been changed in the concert room, so that it is now arranged as a Winter garden, and solely for chamber music. Concerts were given yesterday by Danko Gabor's Royal Gipsy Band, one of the best organizations of the kind ever heard in New-York.

The music offered was of a class to interest the hundreds of listeners who heard the programmes. There was one of Sousa's popular marches, Hungarian melodies by Danko, songs of the day, a selection from "Traviata," one from Waldteufel, "Poet and Peasant," and other pieces not less tuneful, and all delightfully played.

In the museum are a number of new figures in wax, wonderfully true to nature and perfect studies. They attracted much attention, and about the place during the hours it was open to the public were many groups of persons who both admired and wondered at the true reproductions on exhibition. The concert room is a model in its way. Provision has been made in the rear of the room for serving light luncheons, ices, and refreshing drinks. This feature of the Eden Musée and its many other attractions are appreciated by its patrons.

Edict of Nantes Revocation.

The two hundred and tenth anniversary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes falls on Oct. 22. This great historical event resulted in driving out from France some of its best and most useful citizens, who carried their arts and their trades to the countries to which they emigrated.

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

The British Ambassador to Turkey Insists on Amnesty.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DECIDE TO ACT

Kiamil Pasha, the New Grand Vizier, Visited by Sir Philip Currie and Urged to Act Promptly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—Said Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister, who was removed to make room for Kiamil Pasha, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the position occupied by him before he was made Grand Vizier, Turkham Pasha retiring from the post.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has visited Kiamil Pasha, and urged upon him the necessity of reassuring the Armenians by stopping the arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the recent rioting. It is expected that Kiamil Pasha will advise the Sultan to grant amnesty to all the Armenians arrested since Sept. 30.

Six foreign diplomats met on Friday and resolved upon sending a collective note to the Porte. They ordered their respective guard ships to take their Winter moorings in the harbor in order to be in readiness to protect foreigners.

Ambassador Currie has asked the Porte for permission to instruct Secretary Sister to visit the prisons where the Armenians are in custody.

Eight persons were registered as having been killed on Monday and Tuesday last. None of the bodies of those killed in the Kasim quarter has been recovered. It is known that the bodies of many of those who lost their lives during the rioting were thrown into the sea. So far as known, only Major Servet Bey and two subalterns were killed on the Turkish side during the rioting on Sept. 30. A few gendarmes were wounded. The Mussulman laborers in the Peru gasworks killed twenty-one of their Armenian comrades on the night of Oct. 3.

The refugees in the churches remained there yesterday, and their number was increasing. A hundred women and children took refuge to-day in the garden of the British Embassy, which goes to show that, although quietness prevails in the city, the Armenians are apprehensive that further attacks will be made upon them.

The Armenian Patriarch has written to the representatives of the powers urging them to use their authority to restore order. He declares that men disguised as softas, Mohammedan theological students, began the attack on the Armenians, which was the cause of the 900 Armenians who have been reported at the patriarchate as missing.

When Sir Philip Currie visited Kiamil Pasha Saturday he insisted in vigorous terms on the absolute necessity of the Porte accepting the scheme of reforms submitted by Great Britain, France, and Russia May 11, and upon the immediate publication throughout the empire of a decree proclaiming the fact that the Government had accepted the scheme. He informed the Grand Vizier that the British Prime Minister had not the slightest intention of abating his demands of principle, whatever modifications he might admit in the reform scheme as presented. The events of the week, Sir Philip said, had shown the intolerable consequences of a delay that could be no longer permitted.

At the same time that the Ambassador was visiting the Grand Vizier, the dragoman of the British Embassy, acting under Sir Philip's orders, visited the Patriarchate to express sympathy with the Armenians and to explain the action that had been taken by the powers.

Sir Philip insisted upon the prompt acceptance of the scheme, and this throws much doubt upon the correctness of the reports that have reached here from London to the effect that the Salisbury Government would recede from its position of demanding protection for the Armenians and a radical reform in the administrative methods in Armenia. It is generally believed here now that, notwithstanding the alleged fact that Russia and France have expressed themselves as satisfied with the Sultan's proposed reforms, Great Britain will demand and enforce the fulfillment to the letter of the reforms submitted by her.

Though the city is quiet, cases of violence growing out of the troubles here are occurring in many places along the shores of the Bosporus in which Armenians are always the victims. The murder in the Pera gas works have excited deep indignation among the foreign residents. This massacre illustrates the feeling of fanaticism that is prevailing, and fears are entertained that it will spread to the provinces, in which event very serious results may follow. In the city a spark may at any moment ignite into a flame, the smoldering embers of religious hatred. This is particularly the case here. The walls of the church of Kara Gumruck, where a number of Armenians are seeking refuge, were breeched last night, evidently with the intention of affording a passage to Mohammedans if the sanctity of the church should be violated.

Viewing the situation dispassionately, it is impossible to foresee where the trouble will end. Large crowds gather about the gates of the British Embassy, but no fears are entertained that any attack will be made upon the women and children who have fled there for safety. Should the Turks violate the embassy they should without doubt call down upon themselves a storm that would render their existence in Europe more precarious than it is at present, if it did not drive them across the Bosphorus into Asia Minor. Opposite the embassy a patrol marches backward and forward.

As has before been stated in these dispatches, the present outbreak was by no means unexpected. The Hintchak, an Armenian Anarchist society, some time ago declared its intention of creating a riot.

All the shops and bazaars owned by Armenians are deserted, and two-thirds of the trade of the city is stagnant. At night the silence in the suburbs is only broken by the tramp of the patrols, and the occasional shrieking of women where the police search houses and carry off their inmates.

CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS BEATEN.

Spanish Report of a Great Defeat of the Rebels.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Gen. Echagne reports from Holguin that his command, numbering 1,000 men, routed, on Sept. 25, about 3,800 rebels under Antonio Maceo.

The engagement, which took place near Guayabal, lasted seven hours. The rebels left two killed on the field, and also one man wounded. Maceo was seriously wounded, and was carried off by his men. The Government loss was four wounded. The troops captured a large quantity of war material.

It is asserted that Maceo's band has broken up and disbanded, small groups of the rebels fleeing in every direction.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Nacional claims to have official information that twenty-five battalions will shortly be sent to Cuba. The Government, it says, has been waiting for the troops of the 1896 class to join the colors in order to send them to Havana.

A special dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the Chief Paco Recio is dead.

The dispatch adds that Gen. Echague, with 1,800 men, defeated Antonio Maceo near the River Guayabal on Sept. 25. The insurgents abandoned their camp, and a quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. Maceo was carried from the field wounded. One report has it that Maceo was killed. The reports of losses differ, but the number of killed appears to have been few.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 6.—The revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Hand, left here this morning for Mattacumbe Island, sixty miles east of this place. The Spanish Consul and the Collector of Customs have been informed that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been landed recently on that island, much of which has been shipped from Key West in small, light-draught boats. The general impression here is that the Cubans intend dispatching an expedition from these islands shortly. It is evident that the Cubans have abandoned Port Key as a rendezvous since the schooners Lark and Antoinette were seized at that island.

REVOLUTION FEARED IN PORTUGAL.

The King Looking to the Great Powers for Encouragement.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid, says it is the general opinion in well-informed quarters that the critical political situation in Portugal is the real cause of the impending visit of the King of that country to London, Madrid, Rome, and Berlin.

The growing power of the Liberals and their discontent against the Government threaten to bring about a revolution. It is stated that the Liberal leaders have informed the King that unless he dismisses the Cabinet they cannot prevent their followers from rising. The King fears the Liberals, but for the present he adheres to his Ministers.

He desires to sound the Courts of Great Britain, Spain, Italy, and Germany as to whether they are inclined to support his throne in the event of a republican revolution.

HONORING PARNELL'S MEMORY.

Wreaths Placed on His Grave and a Procession Two Miles Long.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, was observed here to-day in the customary manner.

The Lord Mayor, most of the municipal authorities, and Messrs. John and William Redmond, Harrington, Field, O'Kelly, John H. Parnell, brother of Charles Stewart Parnell; Hayden, Clancy, P. O'Brien, and Kenny, all members of the House of Commons, delegates from the National League, a large number of political bodies, and others marched in procession to Glasnevin Cemetery, where Mr. Parnell is buried, and placed wreaths upon his grave.

The procession was two miles long.

An Italian Bark Founders.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Italian bark Filippe R., from Cardiff from Buenos Ayres, foundered Oct. 4 in longitude 10 west. Capt. Mortola, the master of the bark, and the carpenter were drowned. The remainder of the crew were picked up, after having spent thirty hours in a small boat, and were landed at Plymouth.

Madagascar's Queen Is Angry.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Advices from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, under date of Sept. 22, are to the effect that Queen Ranavalona has issued a proclamation accusing her army of cowardice. Her Majesty declares that she will neither leave the capital nor yield to the French. Foreigners are unable to leave the city.

A Dutch Steamer Wrecked.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—It is reported that a Dutch steamer, the name of which is not stated, has been wrecked at Bajos de Los Colorados, the scene of the recent wrecking of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The crew of the steamer was saved.

A Great Fire in Newcastle.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Henzell's oil stores, at Newcastle, occupying a two-hundred-year-old mansion belonging to the corporation, and the timber yards adjoining, were destroyed by fire to-day. The exact loss is not known, but it will amount to many thousands of pounds.

Elected a Senator of France.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—M. Roussau, Governor of French Indo-China, has been elected a Senator for Finistere, in succesion to M. Drouillard.

HONORING THE LIBERTY BELL

Thousands Greet the Famous old Relic with Songs and Flowers on Its Trip to the South.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6.—The Liberty Bell sped through the lovely Roanoke Valley, over the rugged Blue Ridge Mountains, and down through the picturesque valley of East Tennessee, on this October Sabbath. There has been no firing of guns, no blaring of brass bands, no wild hurrah, but the country that furnished so many Union soldiers during the rebellion demonstrated beyond question its intense loyalty and patriotism. Reverently the earnest thousands have paid their tribute of homage to the venerated relic. Sunday schools of all denominations have been marshaled by their pastors, educational institutions have turned out the youth and beauty of Virginia and Tennessee, and bullet-scarred ex-Confederates have walked side by side with Grand Army of the Republic veterans, uncovering their heads in silent but stately salute.

"Not for $5,000 would I have missed the scene of this wonderful day," said Mayor Warwick to-night, and his words voiced the feeling of all the members of the Philadelphia escorting party.

From Roanoke, Va., where the party spent last night, the progress of the relic has been one continuous ovation, quiet and dignified though it was. At every crossroad men, women, and children stared, with uncovered heads, and waved flags as the train flew past.

Church bells tolled, and little children pelted the bell with flowers. At Elliston a great-grandson of Patrick Henry, himself a white-haired man of seventy, pressed forward and craved permission to touch the bell. Here a full Sunday school sang a patriotic hymn. At Christiansburg the boys of the Blacksburg Military Academy stood in line, a guard of honor. There was a great crowd at East Radford, where Mayor Warwick and Thomas L. Hicks made brief addresses to a concourse of public school children. The great zinc and iron town of Pulaski gave hearty greeting, and a large crowd of well-dressed, prosperous people listened to short talks from Mayor Warwick and Register of Wills Elias F. S. Milton. At Marion, Glade Springs, and Abingdon, the population were all out and between them were knots of people at every mountain cabin.

The train left for Bristol, half in Virginia and half in Tennessee, to turn out a crowd that overflowed the railroad station and stretched out as far in every direction as the eye could reach. Volunteer firemen acted as guards, while Mayor Winston of the Virginia side and Mayor Anderson of the Tennessee side joined in the welcome. Girls from the Southwest Virginia Institute sang a hymn and placed a banner of black and gold on the peak of the bell. Then they clambered over the car, each in turn touching the bell. A line was formed, and for two hours a steady stream of people of all ages, colors, and social standing passed across the bell car. One venerable woman, who admitted that she was eighty-eight years old, knelt at the bell and invoked a divine blessing upon the old mast of historic iron.

It was dark when Knoxville was reached, but people swarmed on the bridge over the railroad and into the big railroad yards, where the bell car was sidetracked. There was no formal reception, but Mayor Thompson, with the Board of Aldermen, received the party. With them were committees of Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic organizations. The crush of people was tremendous, and stalwart policemen quickly formed a line, and until nearly midnight there was a stream of people around the bell.

To-morrow the bell will push through Eastern Tennessee to Chattanooga, where the exercises include a pilgrimage to the battlefield of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Kellogg of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Major A. B. Taylor, United States Army, is at the Buckingham.

—Lazo Arriaga, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—J. Rider Cady of Hudson, N. Y., and James C. Carter are at the Murray Hill.

—Henry Hopegood of Austin, Texas, and George M. Watson of Boston are at the Empire.

—John G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio, and James Phillips, Jr., of Boston are at the Holland.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following are registered at Washington Hotels to-night:

Arlington—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Williams, New-York.

Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Whitcomb and A. D. Maldom, New-York.

Shoreham—Arthur J. Moore, C. E. Depeler, Mrs. M. Bleiman, J. M. Smith, and D. D. Hinman, New-York.

Willard—Odell Williams, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—235 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Giles; damage, $1,000.

6:30 A. M.—97 Allen Street; Wolf Alperian; damage, $25.

12:35 P. M.—122 Seventh Street; Court Steincker; damage, $400.

6:20 P. M.—8 West Fourteenth Street; George Day Hoofer; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—241 East Thirty-second Street; Christian Meyer; no damage.

8:00 P. M.—5 Gouverneur Street; Jacob Sorrowits; damage trifling.

NEW CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Talk in Berlin About a Change in Political Alignments.

WILLIAM IS SAID TO FAVOR IT

The Emperor About to Enjoy His Annual Hubertus Hunt—Programme of the Woerth Celebration.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Although Chancellor von Hohenlohe and most of the members of the German Ministry will resume their departmental duties in Berlin to-morrow, consideration of the legislative programme for the coming session of the Reichstag will not begin until the Emperor shall return to Potsdam, which he will do Oct. 21. During his stay in Rominten the Kaiser has busied himself far more with foreign affairs than he has with domestic matters. Nevertheless, he has not neglected the latter. Apparently with the desire of sounding the representatives of the Agrarian and Prussian Conservative parties, he successively has invited the President of the Agricultural Union of Littauen, Baron Seydel-Chelchen, and Count Friedrich Doenhof, each to spend a day in hunting with him, and also to become his personal guest at dinner.

In his interviews with these gentlemen his Majesty made minute inquiries as to their views upon various political questions, and the Conservatives are hoping that great results may spring from these conferences.

The current talk of the approaching formation of a new Conservative party is closely in touch with what is supposed to be the programme of the Emperor. According to this plan, the Conservative party will no longer seek an alliance with the anti-Semitic element, but, recurring to their old principles, will attempt to build up a new cartel contemplating the coalition of the various factions of the party, welding them into common thought and action.

The Emperor, although he has enjoyed a splendid season of sport at Rominten, where he has had remarkable success in bagging red deer and other big game, has gone to his hunting box at Hubertusstock to inaugurate the annual Hubertus hunt. His Majesty will start for Wiesbaden Oct. 14, where the Empress will join him. The programme arranged by the Court Marshal, marking out the progress of the Emperor and his party through Alsace, including the ceremonies on the battlefield of Woerth, is now complete.

The Emperor will start for Woerth Oct. 18 to unveil the memorial statue of his father, Emperor Frederick III. Orations will be delivered by Gen. von Meschke and ex-Secretary of State Hofmann. In addition to these addresses the exercises will be participated in by the various German choral societies, and the ceremonies will end with a review of the troops by the Emperor. The Kaiser will give a grand banquet in the evening in the Imperial Palace at Strassburg, for which 300 covers will be laid. The Kaiser will inspect the Strassburg garrison Oct. 19, and start for Berlin on the evening of that day.

The latest gossip alleging that a bitter quarrel has taken place between the Emperor and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, resulting in the virtual banishment of the latter for a year, has received its final quietus by the announcement that Prince Henry will accompany the Emperor during his tour of Alsace.

Herr Singer, the leader of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag, was interviewed by a United Press representative to-day in regard to the expected disagreements and possible ructures among the delegates at the Socialist Congress in Breslau. Herr Singer expressed his belief that everything would pass off harmoniously, and that the discord which the enemies of the Socialist Party predicted and desired would not end in a serious rupture. Whatever differences of opinion might exist or arise within the party, he said, would be met by the prevailing spirit of compromise and conciliation, which was too strong to permit factious bickering to overthrow the principles and deflect the aims of the party. The Socialist Party, he continued, was again placed in the position of facing probable measures of repression, but he had no fear that the Reichstag would assent to any exceptional laws. He thought, however, that the Landtag might go to the extreme of passing measures which would result in an increase of legal prosecutions throughout Prussia.

"What then will happen?" asked the interviewer.

"What then? Why, the Government will find that Socialism would thrive under such prosecutions. Let them imprison our editors and speakers who are conducting the propaganda. Where one is silenced, two will take his place and continue the struggle."

Herr Illge, the editor of the Liepsic Tageblatt, was sentenced on Thursday to five months' imprisonment for publishing an article in his paper commenting unfavorably upon the Emperor's speech to the officers of the guards on the occasion of the Sedan Day banquet in Berlin, Sept. 2.

M. de Witte, Russia's Finance Minister, is still the subject of political gossip and the object of much attention in the popular endeavor to ascertain the real reason of his stay in Berlin. Besides negotating a loan for the purpose of founding a great electrical plant in Russia, M. de Witte has found time and opportunity to sound the Berlin bankers on the subject of their assisting in the conversion of certain Russian railway bonds. Nobody now attributes his long stay in Berlin to his desire to consult German physicians, which it was given out was the reason of his coming here. M. Rathsteln, the Director of the Bank of St. Petersburg, who has been in Berlin simultaneously with M. de Witte, has had conferences with the heads of several German financial houses in regard to the conversion of Russian railway bonds, and if the scheme is undertaken it will involve operations representing upward of 200,000,000 marks.

Although the decree promulgated by Prince Bismarck while he was Chancellor, preventing the Reichsbank from making advances upon Russian loans practically was repealed a year ago, Russian stocks figure very little in the German markets, but any large deal, such as is now talked about, would lead to an energetic revival of financial transactions between Germany and Russia, and increase the interchange of commerce generally.

The German trade journals are complaining of the practice in vogue with the customs officials in New-York in arbitrarily altering the prices of mohair yarns imported into the United States from Germany to a higher figure than is represented on the invoice, and then levying a higher duty. The papers cite many instances of the practice, and declare that it has led to serious disturbances of the relations between buyer and seller.

United States Ambassador Runyon entertained the American delegates to the International Geodetic Congress at the American Embassy last evening. The delegates expressed their pleasure at the reception which had been accorded to them by the congress, which has paid particular attention to American researches. In pursuing this policy, the congress recognized the propriety of placing Prof. Chandler in the forefront of the delegates. The delegates will be the guests of the Emperor Tuesday, at the New Palace in Potsdam. The delegates yesterday inspected the electrical works of the Siemens Brothers, at Charlottenburg.

The Post has a scathing article on the attitude of the "philo-Semitic press" of Germany and America in dealing with the case of Louis Stern of New-York, who is under sentence of fine and imprisonment in Munich for insulting Baron von Thuengen, Deputy Commissioner of the spa at Kissingen. These journals, the Post charges, are deliberately trying to defeat the ends of justice by their denunciations of the perfectly proper sentence imposed upon Stern. It is a remarkable fact that the American Embassy has not yet received any official information in regard to Stern's case. The Munich papers explain this by declaring that a basis of diplomatic negotiations which would enable Ambassador Runyon to interfere directly in Stern's behalf is wholly lacking.

Both the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft are about to establish branches in Valparaiso, in expectation of a great increase of commerce with South America generally, and Chile particularly.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Large Attendance at the Opening of the Congress at Breslau.

BRESLAU, Oct. 6.—The Congress of the Social Democrats opened here to-day. The railway station and the streets were crowded from an early hour in the morning, and the greatest interest was manifested in making the congress one of the most successful that the Socialists ever have held. The arrivals seemed to be far more numerous than usual. Enthusiastic greetings were exchanged between the delegates and their friends at the offices of the party. The leaders received a most hearty welcome. A great meeting to welcome the delegates was held in Concordia Hall at 11 o'clock. Owing to the enormous concourse of people the police closed the hall against new-comers an hour before the meeting began, much to the disappointment of many persons who were very anxious to gain admission. Numbers of those who were not able to enter the hall stood about the streets in the immediate vicinity until after the meeting was concluded.

Among those who spoke in the hall was Herr Bebel, who was received with tumultuous cheers. His address occupied only sixteen minutes in its delivery. He depicted the distressed condition of the German artisans, and suggested measures for their betterment. Emperor William, he said, had once promised a deputation of workmen to aid their handicraft as far as possible in regaining the goldenen boden of yore. To bring about such a condition was impossible for any Emperor or King. It could only be achieved by society in its entirety. The Socialists did not seek to reintroduce mediaeval conditions in the handicrafts, but to continue on the road of progress, to organize and combine, and to fight joyfully and energetically to a triumphant conclusion.

Herr Bebel denounced the policy of protection, which he declared was only bolstered by capitalism.

Upon the conclusion of his speech Herr Bebel was greeted with cheers that lasted for many minutes, after which the meeting quietly dispersed. Herr Vollmar's illness prevents his attending the congress. There is a strong force of police in the streets, but nobody anticipates there will be any trouble.

MORRIS PARK RACE MEETING

The Roads to the Track Put in Fine Condition for Driving.

Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the Westchester Racing Association, which will begin one week from to-morrow, with a brilliant card. The programme was specially framed to command the best horses in training. It was designed that not only might the new association win at once for itself the premiership of the turf, but that the year should have a brilliant ending.

This meeting, it is realized, will be the recommendation and the guarantee for 1896. What is needed is furnished without any special regard as to whether there will or will not be adequate financial return; nor should the association worry on that score. New-Yorkers are proverbially generous. They insist on having the best, but when that is furnished they are not ungrateful. At Morris Park they will have the best.

It is not alone in the actual races they will find that there has been generosity shown. No one will fail to remark that the attendants everywhere will show a courtesy that is due to guests and patrons, and not, as has heretofore unfortunately been too frequent, have them looked upon as if the association were doing them a favor in even permitting their presence.

To details there has been paid a vast amount of care. The improvements in the grand stand, the refitting of the clubhouse, the construction of a beautiful coaching ground, and the care taken to popularize the paddock, have all been told of in print before. The association used the personal influence of its promoters in having the routes to the course put in such condition as to make the journey pleasant. To obtain better railroad facilities for those who have not the leisure or the convenience for driving, was only a matter of business. That has been done. There will be as good facilities for going to and returning from Morris Park as there was at Monmouth, where 20,000 were accommodated in a half hour. The train service will be prompt and adequate. Expresses will be run on the elevated, and the steam surface road will be on a plan not heretofore equaled at Morris Park.

Very special attention has also been given toward arranging driving routes that will attract society. It is one of the very pleasant features that society is actively interested itself in the meeting. Lenox will be practically deserted, and the Morris Park clubhouse, under new auspices, will be the temple toward which all roads will lead. Scores of coaching parties have already made engagements. No more lovely drive could possibly be fancied than will be afforded on those trips. Hill and dale browned with an Autumn sun, the leaves taking on the colors of the sunset, all nature wholesome looking and invigorating, all that was needed to make a drive through it an enduring charm was to dower it with good roads. That has been done until to-day there is no more delightful drive in this State than the road to Morris Park by way of Macomb's Dam Bridge and Sedgwick Avenue.

The drive through the Park needs no mention. Leaving it and taking One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue as a real starting point you proceed along this fine boulevard to One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and thence across Macomb's Dam Lane, which is the entrance to the bridge. Crossing Macomb's Dam Bridge, take the first turn to the left and proceed via Sedgwick Avenue, which runs parallel to the river. The avenue here is raised to escape possible danger from the Hudson River Railroad. It is macadamized and is perfect. A month ago it was only really good as far as High Bridge. Then came a somewhat rough mile and a quarter, but it has been made macadam, too, and is in perfect condition.

Sedgwick Avenue is followed to its intersection with the Fordham Landing Road; thence by the latter to its intersection with Jerome Avenue; thence north of Jerome Avenue to its intersection with Southern Boulevard; thence southeast by the latter boulevard to its intersection with the fine and well-kept Bear Swamp Road, and thence by the latter direct through Bronxdale to Morris Park. This route, which is exactly nine and two-fifth miles from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, makes as perfect and as interesting a drive as any one could possibly desire. There can be no doubt that it will be the one affected by society.

There were times when some folk shrugged their shoulders at the mention of society in connection with sport, but society has done nobly by the turf this year, and it gives assurance of doing still better. It can afford to race for the sake of the sport, and its interest is one of the best guarantees the turf has for its perpetuation. One good, hearty sportsmen in society become rivals in racing, the whole public is the gainer. It means keener competition, an enhancement of the value of high-class horses, and in no manner clashes with that broad democracy which has always been the highest boast of the sport.

It is adding an element that was sought for but that could only in a mild degree be had under the old order of things. It can be said with fullest proof behind it that there are four gentlemen able to support stables for the recreation it will give them, who are casting about now for trainers in whose judgment they can have confidence. When men get to that stage it means they will go ahead. There is a grateful welcome for all of them. Morris Park's meeting will encourage them.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Captive	118	Forum	101
One in Love	115	Bon Ami	101
Remnant II	115	Tremargo	101
Premier	111	Sebastian	98
Mack Briggs	108	Radnor	98
Benamela	106	Runover	98
Volley	103		

SECOND RACE.—Heavy handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Disconnt	125	Integrity	108
Harrington	122	Long Beach	107
Adelbert	118	Captive	92

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Belmar	113	Emma C	106
Manchester	107	Bombazette	106
Kennel	107	Hermanita	104
The Bluffer	107		

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies three years old and upward; guaranteed value $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth.

Beldemere	117	Owlet	109
Arapahoe	115	Bombazette	100
Hessie	112	Melba	93

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Sunrise	110	Sister Kate	110
Medica	110	Allegra	110
Karma	110	Belle Amie	110
Wild Violet	110	Connemaugh	110

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Adelbert	100	G. B. Morris	106
Peacemaker	109	Captain T	102
Ed Kearney	108	Inquirendo	93
Buckrene	107	Second Attempt	90
Prig	104	Sue Kittle	90
April Fool	103		

The Auburn Daily Advertiser.

The Auburn Daily Advertiser commemorates its fiftieth anniversary by issuing a beautifully printed and illustrated souvenir supplement of thirty-two pages, with an illuminated cover. The Advertiser was started in 1845 by Oscar F. Knapp and George W. Peck, the former as business manager and the latter as editor. The firm continued unbroken until the death of Mr. Peck, in July, 1877. Mr. Peck's two sons, George R. and Henry D., inherited his interest, and have since been the editors of the paper. Mr. Knapp divided his interest with his son, Horace J. Knapp, and they have continued as business managers, making four equal partners in the concern, but not changing the firm name.

Latest Arrivals.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Oct. 4, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Harvey, Maranham Aug. 20, via St. Lucia, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green.

Handsome furniture. A large assortment of all the newest designs selling at exceptionally low prices at PLINTS, 45 West 23d Street.—Adv.

PARIS TWO DAYS LATE

The American Liner, with Boilers Working Poorly, Comes into Port.

WATER PRIMING CAUSES THE DELAY

Capt. Watkins Says the Trouble Occurred Before, but He Thought All Faults Had Been Corrected.

The steamship Paris, once the queen of the transatlantic race course, brought her belated passengers into port last night. The vessel was sighted off Fire Island at 4:35 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was not until nearly 11 o'clock that her gangplank was got over.

Water priming in the boilers was the cause of the unusually extended journey. The trip, which the Paris, when in good condition, could have made in little more than six days, was, through the defective condition of her boilers, stretched out to 8 days 10 hours 6 minutes.

One of the passengers is responsible for the statement that just previous to sailing, Capt. Watkins notified the New-York office by cable that, owing to the condition of the boilers, the vessel could not be expected before Sunday.

Capt. Watkins, when asked the reason of the slow voyage of the American Liner, said:

"Priming of the boilers, rendering it impossible to get dry steam. This trouble, which was wholly unaccountable, developed on the last eastward trip but one, and has increased continuously since. Every remedy has failed to correct the trouble, although during our stay at Southampton last week experts took the matter in charge, and before we left declared that we should have no more trouble.

"We had not passed the Needles, however, when it began again, and one boiler of the eleven had to be cut off altogether. The chief engineer assures me that at no time has there been any difficulty about securing enough steam, and that of sufficient pressure, to drive the ship at full speed and supply all the auxillary engines, but he could not get dry steam, and we were compelled to go slowly to avoid accidents. If the chief engineer attempted to go ahead any faster, as he frequently did, he found himself at once compelled to slow down, the priming increasing immediately.

"There is not a thing the matter with the engines. They are in just as good condition as when they were put in. Every tube in the boilers was new last December, when the ship was laid off six weeks for repairs."

It was pointed out to Capt. Watkins that there was a disposition to attribute the trouble to an insufficient time allowed in port for repairs. Capt. Watkins said:

"Hard running can have nothing to do with it, because it would have similarly affected the New-York. She has made trips as often as the Paris, and had no trouble whatever, nor have we lost any time until this utterly unexplainable peculiarity developed. Mind you, there has not been the slightest danger to any passengers through the trouble."

When told that some of the passengers had expressed much disappointment at the delay in getting in, Capt. Watkins said the ship would not have left Southampton had he not been assured by competent experts that there would be no more trouble with the boilers.

The voyage was free from incident, with the exception of two days, when the weather was stormy.

After discharging her cargo the ship will proceed to the Cramps' yard at Philadelphia, where she will be laid off for repairs, the St. Paul taking her place on the line.

Among the saloon passengers of the Paris was General Manager H. A. Thomas of the California Fruit Transportation Company, who returns from a brief investigation of the London fruit market. Other passengers were J. J. Belden, Margaret Deland, the novelist; Theodore Thomas, the well-known musical director, and Mrs. Thomas; Marc Blumenberg, editor The New-York and London Musical Courier; Marquis Malaspina, Prof. O. C. Marsh, the Rev. D. Sage Mackay, and the Rev. J. A. McWilliams.

MISS NETHERSOLE'S COMPANY HERE.

The Star Is Now in Paris—Her Plans for the Season.

William Farren, Thomas Kingston, Herbert Stanley, W. C. Postance, Miss Alexes Leighton, Miss Emmerson, and Miss Madge Meadows, all of whom have recently supported Miss Nethersole in England, arrived on the steamship Paris yesterday. Miss Lilian Kingston missed the steamer. She will come over on the St. Louis with Miss Nethersole, who is in Paris getting her costumes. She was also arranging with M. Dumas and M. Moreau for new plays.

The repertoire for this season embraces several novelties in addition to last year's successes, including "Carmen," for which all the scenery and costumes have been brought over. A special production of "Romeo and Juliet" is to be given in New-York in December.

Theodore Thomas, who with his wife, has been abroad since May, was among the passengers on the Paris.

BEEF FOR EXPORT MUST BE INSPECTED

An Order That Will Not Go Into Effect Until the New Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Morton has issued the following order under the act of March 2, 1895:

It is ordered that all beef offered for exportation, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned, or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate of an inspector of this department, showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease, and that the meat was sound and wholesome. And in order that it may be determined whether all beef exported has been so inspected and found free from disease and wholesome, it is further ordered that meat of all other species of animals which is packed in barrels, cases, or other packages shall be legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animals from which the meat was produced. Meat which is not so marked, and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection, will be subject to unpacking and examination in order to ascertain if it is uninspected beef.

Notice is hereby given to exporters of beef, whether said beef is fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed, or otherwise prepared, and to owners and agents of vessels upon which said beef is exported, that no clearance can be given to any vessel having on board said beef until the provisions of this order are complied with.

As reliable evidence has been submitted showing that a large quantity of inspected beef has been prepared for exportation, the identity of which has been lost in the process of curing, and that the immediate enforcement of this order would prevent the fulfillment of many contracts now outstanding, and as it is also evident that the inspection force of this department must be increased before the affected trade can be properly accommodated, it is directed that this order shall not be enforced until Jan. 1, 1896.

All orders and regulations of the department inconsistent with this order are revoked.

"Charley" Foster a Rainbow Chaser.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6.—Ex-Secretary Charles Foster, when asked his opinion of the situation, replied:

"I believe the Republicans will be victorious all along the line. Our majority may not be so large as it was last year, but it will be large enough for all purposes."

Concerning the Presidency, Mr. Foster said: "If Quay, Platt, and Clarkson can agree on some man—Reed, or Allison, or somebody else—and secure the co-operation of Elkins, they may be able to defeat McKinley."

Speaking of the basis of representation in the next National Republican Convention, Mr. Foster said: "The South should not be allowed to vote. It never does us any good at a Presidential election, yet their proportion of delegates is the same as ours."

Football at Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The outlook for football at Union is very good, although the line will not be as heavy as last year. Lyon, '99, will play full back; Sweetland, '97, centre; Mallery, '96, right end; Peters, '98, right half back. For the other places there is lively competition, Smith, '99, and Sommer, '96, trying for quarter back; Capt. Beckwith, '96, Palmer, '97, Bookhout, '97, and Beardsley, '99, for right and left tackle; Barry, '99, and Jones, '98, for left end; Taylor, '96, and McMillan, '98, for left guard; Terry, '96, and Willis, '97, for right guard; Hayes, '99, and Myers, '96, for left half back.

The team is being coached by Mr. E. M. Church, Captain of the University of Pennsylvania team, '90-'92, and under his direction the general style of the Pennsylvania game is followed. He is assisted by ex-Capt. Brown of last year's team.

The schedule of games is as follows: Oct. 12—Middlebury at Schenectady; Oct. 19—Amherst at Albany; Oct. 23—Princeton at Princeton; Oct. 26—R. P. I. at Schenectady; Oct. 30—Ridgefield at Albany; Nov. 2—Dartmouth at Manchester, N. H.; Nov. 5—Williams at Albany; Nov. 16—West Point at West Point; Nov. 23—Wesleyan at Albany.

THE VALUE OF ANTITOXINE

Pathologist Welsh of Johns Hopkins Declares the Discovery of the Serum Marks an Epoch in Medical History.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—When antitoxine was announced, some of the first to arrive in this country came to the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. William H. Welsh, pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Professor of Pathology in the university, gave special attention to the matter and delivered a notable paper on it at the convention of the Association of American Physicians in Washington a few months ago. He has brought the paper up to date and it is the principal contribution to the latest issue of The Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin. It contains many tables giving the full statistics of all cases that could be reached.

The outcome is an unreserved verdict in favor of the new treatment. Dr. Welsh emphasizes the importance of the early treatment of cases. He says: "Antitoxine is most strikingly beneficial in progressive fibrinous diphtheria, and especially in the prevention and cure of laryngeal diphtheria. In septic diphtheria the serum treatment is of little avail."

His conclusions are as follows:

"The essential harmlessness of the serum has been demonstrated by over 100,000 injections, and if future investigations should show that, through some idiosyncrasy on the part of the patient, death is ever attributable to the injection of serum, this would probably account for about as much as the rare deaths from the use of ether or chloroform.

"The principal conclusion which I would draw from this paper is that our study of the result of the treatment of over 7,000 cases of diphtheria by antitoxine demonstrates beyond all reasonable doubt that anti-diphtheric serum is a specific curative agent for diphtheria, surpassing in its efficacy all other known methods of treatment for this disease. It is the duty of the physic

CUBA AND NATIONS' LAWS

Insurgents Against Spain May Not Be Regarded as Bandits.

A BLOCKADE IS QUASI-RECOGNITION

Extent of Rebellion Test of Its Privilege to be Considered as Civil War and Claim Belligerency.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A recent communication in THE TIMES has dispelled much of the confusion and uncertainty prevailing in the public mind on the subject of neutrality. A representation of what seems to be the law and consensus of opinion among jurists about the questions involved in belligerency may be of equal interest at this moment.

The report has been generally circulated in the public press, and has not apparently received any official disclaimer, that the commander of the Spanish forces in the Island of Cuba proposed to treat the insurgents as bandits and pirates, without any regard to the rights usually accorded by all civilized peoples to enemies or belligerents. It is even reported that unarmed persons have been arrested and summarily executed without the least semblance of trial, because they were supposed to be sympathizing with or aiding the revolutionary party.

It is difficult to conceive upon what ground Spain can excuse herself before the court of nations, or plead satisfactorily to the indictment which the general consensus of all fair-minded peoples will prefer against her if she persists in a line of conduct which shocks the moral sense of all unbiased and non-partisan observers.

The most cursory examination of the matter will make it very evident that such treatment of those who are fighting for Cuban freedom is unjustifiable, even on the part of Spain.

A pirate can claim no rights as an enemy, because he is called in all treatises upon international law the enemy of all nations. A robber upon the land is a foe of all mankind, a brigand, to be hunted down like a wild animal by any one who may thus endeavor to serve the general interests of society. The animating cause of his acts is the mercenary motive or instinct of hatred against humanity, which no nation is warranted in condoning. But when the motive for an armed uprising is only political in its nature and designed merely to secure certain political rights and privileges; when a combination of individuals directs its energies and efforts entirely against a single Government, and usually against the particular one under whose jurisdiction the actors were subject, with intent to make depredations upon the property of a nation only, (see United States vs. Butler, 5 Blatch.,) remaining with all the rest of the world friendly and absolutely peaceful, then it must be placed in quite another category. Its adherents are no longer mere criminals or marauders, and so far at least as all neutral States are concerned, they must be conceded to have certain rights which persons who organize for purposes of plunder are not entitled. Being constituted for political purposes, when they have gone to the extent of maintaining their authority in a formal and organized manner over a definite and exclusive territory, they become a body politic. As such the members cannot be termed brigands or bandits; they are not robbers, nor can they be treated as such without shocking the moral sense of the civilized world.

That the mercenary intent is the touchstone to solve the problem is made clearer by a remark in the third volume of the Attorney General's reports, (p. 120,) to the effect that persons acting under a commission from one of the belligerents in a struggle who make a capture, with the design of robbery, are guilty of piracy. The abandonment of the political principle, and the commission of overt acts from mere desire of pecuniary gain, convert their actions into crimes against mankind.

What is the situation in Cuba at the present time, and what basis can be alleged for an attempt to classify the insurgents as brigands? A large portion of the Island is now and has for several months been entirely under the control of the revolutionary party. A form of Government has been established, officials have been designated, and, considering the unsettled condition of the country, while engaged in actual warfare, it is stated that the authority of law is generally respected and enforced. There is no allegation by any one that any hostile act has ever been committed by these insurgents, or by their consent or approval, against anybody, except the Government of Spain. These rebels, as they are termed by Spanish officials, have carried on hostilities and levied war in the usual manner and in the same way that every party of revolutionists has heretofore done at the inception of revolutions in the effort to free the whole American Continent from transatlantic tyranny. It has been wisely said that for a rebellion to become a revolution it needed only to be successful.

Wharton, in his compend of International Law, (Section 381,) clearly shows by the judicial rulings and opinions of our courts that warlike attacks made by insurgents do not constitute piracy. This being so, it is all the more evident that such attacks, when confined against their political adversary, cannot be called brigandage or be punished as such. This distinguished author quotes the statement of Judge Black, when Attorney General, (9 Opinions, 140,) in 1858, that "although it has been doubted whether a mere body of rebellious men can claim all the rights of a separate power on the high seas, without absolute or qualified recognition from foreign governments, there is no authority for a doubt that the parties to a civil war have a right to conduct it with all the incidents of lawful war within the territory to which they both belong."

The questions then narrow down to these: Is this a civil war? Has it attained such proportions as to fairly entitle it to that designation and to permit it to be so considered? Or has there been such qualified recognition as would at least make the Cubans quasi-belligerents? Have they thus far established themselves and secured control of such a large portion of the Island of Cuba that the outside world must accord to this struggling people some consideration—at least the right accorded to enemies under the laws of nations, having regard to neutral obligations, even if an open and formal belligerency is not immediately granted?

Mr. Bolles, to whom the question whether the Alabama should be prosecuted for piracy was referred in 1872, as Solicitor of the Navy Department, declared that "by establishing a blockade of Confederate ports our Government had recognized the Confederates as belligerents, if not as a belligerent State, and had thus confessed that Confederate officers and men, military or naval, could not be treated as pirates or guerrillas, so long as they obeyed the laws of war."

If this opinion be a sound one, it would appear that the blockade of the Cuban ports by the fleet of armed Spanish cruisers was tantamount to a confession that the insurgents were "belligerents," if not going to the extent indicated by the distinction suggested of a recognition as a "belligerent State." Even the former precludes the "death or deportation" treatment officially declared by Señor Canovas del Castillo of Madrid, for the Spanish Government. This is one more basis upon which the United States could consistently rely to accord at least some recognition of the state of civil war that is actually existing.

What does such belligerency consist in, and when should it be recognized formally by a neutral power? This is a subject upon which there has been apparently much misconception, and many of the most absurd theories have been advanced from time to time. It has, for example, been gravely urged that the United States would not be justified in recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents until they had at least one seaport under their exclusive jurisdiction and control. The fallacy of such a position must be apparent upon even a cursory consideration of the situation. Suppose, for illustration, that the Republic of Bolivia should engage in a war with Peru, could it be for an instant claimed that no recognition could be accorded to Bolivia by this Government because it possesses no seaport? Would Switzerland be denied the advantages of such recognition because it cannot reach tide-water, no matter how long or how successfully it might resist the assaults of any of its neighbors? The mere statement of such an absurd principle would seem to be sufficient to end all controversy.

To create belligerent rights, it is not necessary that there should be war between separate and independent powers. They may exist between the parties to a civil war. The language of Justice Hunt of the New-York Court of Appeals, in 1867, is very instructive on this point. He says, in Swinnerton vs. Columbia Insurance Company, (37 N. Y., 178,) that certain decisions referred to were "based upon the principle that, when a portion of the citizens of a civil government have rebelled, established another government, resorted to arms to maintain it, and the rebellion is of such magnitude that the military and naval forces of the Government have been called out to suppress it, they are to be regarded as belligerents." He further says that "a civil war exists whenever the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, or insurrection, so that the courts cannot be kept open."

It would seem to be very clear that the war now waged by Spain has by its magnitude, the wide extent of its operations, especially considering the political organization which has been effected, arrived at a period when it becomes a territorial "civil war" between the contending parties, and they should be accorded all the rights of war known to the law of nations. By a reference to the proclamtions issued by the Spanish authorities, it is very clear that the military operations against the revolutionists can no longer be regarded as personal, nor can the insurgents be considered as traitors merely, certainly not by the rest of the civilized nations. The only thing remaining now to be done by the United States is for the President to formally recognize what does actually exist as a matter of fact, that there is a condition which amounts to a state of civil war upon the Island of Cuba. Some expressions used by Mr. Justice Grier of the United States Supreme Court, in 1862, (the Brig Amy Warwick, 2 Block, 635,) are very suggestive in this connection. He says: "Insurrection against a Government may or may not culminate in an organized rebellion, but a civil war always begins by insurrection against the lawful authority of the Government. A civil war is never solemnly declared—it becomes such by its accidents, the number, power, and organization of the persons who originate and carry it on."

Then it would seem to be very evident that the Cuban insurrection had already attained the magnitude of a "civil war." The learned Justice says further: "When the party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain portion of territory, have declared their independence, have cast off their allegiance, have organized armies, have commenced hostilities against their former sovereign, the world acknowledges them as belligerents, and the contest a war. They claim to be in arms to establish their liberty and independence, in order to become a sovereign State, while the sovereign party treats them as insurgents and rebels who owe allegiance, and who should be punished with death for their treason."

It would be difficult to make a more concise statement of the present Cuban situation. The large force constantly maintained in the field by the Cuban party, its continued successes upon the battlefield, its actual organization as a body politic, and the serious attitude in which it is regarded and treated by the Spanish Government, all go to confirm the opinion that the time has arrived when there can be no question as to the existence of a civil war upon the soil of our neighbor in the Antilles. It seems to be the general judicial opinion that this is a question of fact, to be determined by the magnitude of the operations and the extent to which the independent organization has been carried, as well as its offensive and defensive character.

There can be no question as to the extent in the present case, although some attempt is made to belittle and distort the facts. The fact that impartial newspaper reporters are officially excluded from Cuba by Spanish orders, and in some cases have taken their lives in their hands to make personal investigations of the real facts, does not lead the candid mind to rely upon inspired official reports, uniformly garbled and frequently proved by subsequent information to be entirely erroneous. No one in this country seriously questions the general veracity of the accredited war correspondents of our reputable journals, and the arbitrary exile of all such from Cuba is not regarded favorably by lovers of justice and fair play.

But one more word from Justice Grier. He says: "The laws of war, as established among nations, have their foundation in reason, and all tend to mitigate the cruelties and misery produced by the scourge of war. Hence, the parties to a civil war usually concedo to each other belligerent rights. They exchange prisoners and adopt the other courtesies and rules common to public and national wars. • • • The true test of the existence of a civil war, as found in the writings of the sages of the common law, may be thus summarily stated: When the regular course of justice is interrupted by revolt, rebellion, or insurrection, so that the courts of justice cannot be kept open, civil war exists, and hostilities may be prosecuted on the same footing as if those opposing the Government were foreign enemies invading the land."

While this was written more especially in view of the late civil war in the United States, it is no less applicable to the Cuban insurrection. Apply this test to that uprising, organized, continued, increasing, and successful over a wide territory, within which the Spanish courts neither have as a matter of fact nor make any claim to exercise a jurisdiction or execute their process, and the conclusion appears irresistible that a condition of civil war does exist, such as in the view of the learned Justice required the accordance of belligerent rights. The fact that Spain does not take such a step is not a sufficient reason or excuse for the delay and hesitancy observed on the part of our Government in making a formal recognition of the evident situation. Such a recognition on the part of the present Administration would be one more example of the fraternal sympathy which has always animated the American people toward those struggling against the Spanish yoke in South America during the last century, and would be a deserved rebuke to the savage and vindictive policy which animates those now directing the Spanish forces in Cuba, in their expressed purpose to treat the revolutionists as brigands and common robbers.

Vattel is universally regarded as a high authority in the principles which govern matters of this character, and his language is worthy of being considered carefully. He says: "If civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least suspends their force and effect, it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge. These two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Having no common superior to judge between them, they stand in precisely the same predicament as two nations who engage in a combat and have recourse to arms. • • • This being the case it is very evident that the common laws of war—those maxims of humanity, moderation, and honor—ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. Should the sovereign conceive he has a right to hang his prisoners as rebels, the opposite party will make reprisals, &c., the war will become cruel, horrible, and every day more destructive to the nation."

It is unfortunately the fact that many such cruel and sanguinary executions of Cubans "as rebels" have already taken place in the present struggle upon Cuban soil, and very naturally it has been impossible for the revolutionary party to prevent reprisals in all cases by men infuriated by the violent death of relatives, comrades, or friends.

It is still more lamentable that the Spanish authorities in that island, if reports are true, purpose to continue and extend such summary executions as an official policy. In the interest of common humanity, regarding the elementary principles of international law above quoted, it is to be hoped that such a policy will be immediately and vigorously disavowed by Spain. Should this not be done, would it not become the duty of the United States Government to protest in the name of civilization and humanity by at once according a formal recognition to such insurgents, thus placing them upon a vantage ground that would enable them better to protect themselves in the rights to which they are entitled? "It is not the less a civil war," says the Justice above quoted, "with belligerent parties in hostile array, because it may be called an 'insurrection' by one side, and the insurgents be considered rebels or traitors."

Attorney General Butler said in 1836, (3 Opinions, 120): "When a civil war breaks out in a foreign nation, and a part of such nation erects a distinct and separate government, and the United States, though they do not acknowledge the independence of the new Government, do yet recognize the existence of a civil war, our courts have uniformly regarded such party as a belligerent nation in regard to acts done jure belli."

Having arrived at the dignity of a "civil war" and the insurrectionary party having so far established itself that its ultimate success is widely believed to be probable, if not certain, it would appear that its formal recognition cannot longer be fairly delayed. But if the administrative department of the Government cannot bring its mind to an unqualified recognition of belligerency in its fullest sense or the existence of Cuba as a "belligerent State," yet it would seem clear that there was no plausible excuse for refusing to admit the "existence of a civil war," and then the insurgent party could confidently rely upon their acts done under the right of war being considered as belligerent acts. To know that their acts would be so held by the courts would give confidence to legitimate commercial operations and prevent unjust and unwarranted interference with proper legal transactions. AMICUS CURIÆ.

Trotting Racing at Huntington.

A three days' trotting and pacing meeting will be given at Huntington Driving Park, Huntington, L. I., beginning to-morrow. The sport will commence at 12:45 P. M. A 3:00 trot, purse $150; a 2:25 trot, purse $200; a 2:50 pace, purse $150, and a half-mile running race are the events for to-morrow. The entries include many horses from Parkville and Eastern Long Island. Thursday, Amboy and David Jones will meet in the free-for-all.

Bicycles.

ROUND WHEELS, SQUARE DEALS

at

MALTBY & ROBLEY'S,

1 Park Pl., and at Academy, 125th St. and 7th Av.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Keating's Falcons and Crescent Cycles.

Bargains in second-hand wheels from $15.00 up.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

FALL MEETING, 1895.

SIX RACES TO-DAY, AT 2:00 P. M.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:50, 1:10, P.M.

FAST CYCLING IN ROCHESTER

Williamson Breaks the Record for the France Road Race.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Williamson of Niagara Falls broke the twenty-five-mile record in the France road race here yesterday, covering the distance in 1:06:32, which is 1 minute and 13 seconds better than this event was ever run in. J. Dukelow of the Rochester Athletic Club took first place, his riding time being 1:10:18⅘. There were ten prizes and about sixty men started. The limit men had everything their own way, and got so big a start from the scratch men that the latter were unable to get anywhere near.

Searle, the Chicago man, was not in it for a minute with his high gear, and the other riders passed him with the greatest of ease. It seemed as though the hills of the East were too much for him. A. B. McDonell, the local flier, found that his tire had been cut just before the time to start, and he had to ride a strange wheel.

J. Penseyres of Buffalo protested strongly when the third time prize was awarded to McDonell, but his protest was not sustained. F. G. List, the Syracuse man, did not get a place among the first ten winners. McDonell will on Monday endeavor to break the record made by Williamson.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An attempt will soon be made to secure a return cycle path on the Coney Island boulevard through legislative enactment. The Good Roads Association has this plan in hand, and very likely will go to work on it this Fall. Funds are needed to carry on the work, and in all probability several entertainments will be held to raise the money. The Booth Dramatic Society, which has a number of cyclists among its members, has volunteered its services in this direction. The Good Roads Association will have a meeting in Brooklyn this evening, and no doubt will then decide upon a programme of action.

—Nominations for officers for the Connecticut Division of the League of American Wheelmen have been made as follows: Chief Consul—Philip W. Westlake, Bridgeport; Vice Consul—W. A. Lowell, Rockville; Secretary-Treasurer—L. H. Sweet, Hartford; Representatives—R. P. Kelsey, Hartford; W. H. Squire, Meriden; W. H. Hale, New-Haven, and E. W. Welsor, Waterbury.

—Two brothers made use of a single bicycle on the Boulevard yesterday in a manner peculiar to their country. The younger and lighter of the two rode sitting on his brother's shoulders. They did not confine their ride to any particular part of the cyclists' parade ground, but passed up and down the entire length of it. It is needless to say that they attracted much attention.

—Patchogue wheelmen are agitating a plan to build a cycle path from that town across Long Island to Port Jefferson, on the north shore. A fund has been started, and the requisite sum—$500—is expected to be raised in a short time. A path four feet wide is talked of. It is to pass through Medford, East Farmingville, Selden, and Terryville.

—Riverside riders were largely in evidence on the Boulevard yesterday. President Fitch presented a particularly showy appearance. It is generally admitted that the members of this crack club are among of the best dressed men seen awheel in Greater New-York.

—Quite a large number of members of the Amity Wheelmen of Brooklyn enjoyed the run to College Point yesterday and sat down to the semi-annual club dinner. To-morrow evening this club will have a smoker at its rooms, 262 Manhattan Avenue.

—Next year promises to be a tandem year. This is foreshadowed by the demand for the double machine this season. That more of these vehicles have not been seen is due to the fact that the trade could not begin to keep pace with the demand.

—In the twenty-mile handicap road race held at Stratford, Ontario, Saturday, T. B. McCarthy of Toronto lowered the Canadian road record from 59:48 to 57:20.

—Wheelmen should avoid Liberty Avenue, in Brooklyn, for the present, as it is torn up preparatory to putting the tracks for a trolley line.

—"Eddie" Rascover piloted a large party of road riders on a run through Central Park and up Riverside Drive early yesterday mornig.

—The Johnson-Eck combination is now at Independence, Iowa. They are after "all the bike records," according to the astute manager.

—The Williamsburg Wheelmen will hold their second annual ball on the 22d inst. at Arlon Hall, Brooklyn.

Tenth Battalion Won.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Tenth Battalion team won the match for the State Trophy at Rensselaerwyck yesterday by 5 points. The two Separate Companies of Utica, the Twenty-eighth and the Forty-fourth, and the Twentieth of Binghamton contested.

The Albany team was Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch, Adjt. Harvey L. Dwight, Lieut. James E. Roach, Lieut. Clarence S. Trevel, Benjamin F. Andes, and Alfred H. Rennie.

Rutgers College Fall Games.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 6.—The annual Fall handicap games of Rutgers College will be held on the college athletic grounds, which have been improved greatly, Oct. 25. There are eleven events arranged, and it promises to be an interesting field day.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

Going to the Cotton States Fair.

Frank L. Stanton in The Chicago Times-Herald.

Sue's bought a brand new caliker—John's got a pair o' jeans;
An' mammy's got some chickens an' a load o' collard greens,
An' dad's done took the mortgage from the mule that's standin' there,
An' we're goin' to Atlanta to the fair—to the fair!

It's been a blazin' Summer, but we toiled along the way,
An' the barns are piled with plenty, an' the fields are stacked with hay;
An' now we've took the children, an' we've got a lot to spare!
An' filled a wagon with 'em for the fair—for the fair!

So, get your hat, Malindy, an' come along with Sue,
With the frisky mule a-leadin' an' the ox cart follerin', too;
The Summertime is over—there's music in the air,
An' we're goin' to roll in clover at the fair—at the fair!

Too Involved for Him.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Newvoice—My dear General, I have a parliamentary problem which is of interest to yourself and the newspaper boys—

General Garrison (who is demanded as a Presidential candidate)—What is it, John?

Mr. Newvoice—Whether a denial of a denial of an alleged interview at a former meeting may properly take the place of a withdrawal of a denial of a denial of a withdrawal at a former interview—

General Garrison—Zounds! John, is that the way you are bringing me out of the woods? Why not move the previous denial?

His Interesting Contributions.

From The Washington Star.

"And so you have started in to establish a magazine?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bullions.

"Do you write for it?"

"You bet I do. I write about seventeen pages a week for it—in my check book."

All Danger Over.

From Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Slimson (severely)—Willie, this lady complains that you have been fighting with her little boy, and wants you to promise never to do so again."

Willie (to lady)—You needn't be afraid, ma'am. Your boy will keep out of my way after this.

Their Share of the Bad Debts.

From The Galveston News.

People who pay cash for all they get also pay some cash for goods that delinquents enjoy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY DESIRES PLACE FOR A NEAT, competent chambermaid and seamstress or maid and seamstress. Present employer's, 43 West 58th St., from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID.—By two English Protestants as first-class chambermaid and parlormaid in private family; together or separate; country preferred; very best city references. A. K., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; speaks English; as chambermaid and seamstress. Alice Hossely, care of Mrs. J. Vautier, 111 West 30th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; North Ireland; as chambermaid and waitress in private family; no flats; eleven years' best city reference. Gertrude, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting in private family; two years' best city references. M. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class, in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference from last place. K. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress, would do chamberwork and assist with waiting; best city reference. 356 3d Av., near 26th St., care Mrs. Duffy.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work. Call, Monday, at 225 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Small, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; strong, willing, and obliging; good city reference. Call, Monday, 348 West 43d St.; ring Conway's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call or address, Monday, Advertiser, care of Benaghan, 229 East 100th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; not long in country; willing and obliging. 211 East 95th St.; ring McKeon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress in small family; good references. L. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid in private family; has the best city references. L. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family, or waiting alone; best city reference. 436 West 49th St.; ring Enwright's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; if required will do plain sewing; six years' city references from last place. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; city reference. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city reference. 426 West 47th St., Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. 404 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a small private family; good city reference. Mrs. Walsh, 215 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; best city reference. 207 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid or waitress, or both; private family; first-class personal reference. 482 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed. 441 West 51st St., Lyon's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family or boarding house; city reference. 282 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—French; just arrived from Europe; not speaking English. L. J., 203 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid; best city reference. Katie, care of Mrs. Kremer, 104 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best references. 842 East 56th St. Imbach.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl in private family; best city references. 833 Amsterdam Av., 10th St., from 9 to 12; Potter's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three years' reference. Mc-Entie, care of Shaw, 447 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl. 184 East 76th St.; ring Kenagan's bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By respectable educated girl for chamberwork, sewing, or housework in small Christian family in flat; speaks German and French. 62 1st St., third bell.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, educated, good reader, traveler, to take care of household, with lady as companion; city or country; references. S. S., Box 193 Times.

A LADY, widow, Episcopalian, desires place as companion; is capable to manage servants; no salary desired; highest reference. B., 152 6th Av.

COMPANION, &c.—By a thoroughly competent and refined woman as companion to an invalid lady, or as housekeeper; a home rather than wages desired; perfectly satisfactory references. Mrs. F., Box 417, Troy, N. Y.

COMPANION.—By a Protestant, intelligent young lady as companion or maid; understands giving massage treatment; competent packer; willing to travel. Miss S., 844 3d Av.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young woman, educated, good reader, traveler, to take care of household, with lady as companion; city or country; references. F. S., Box 193 Times.

COMPANION.—By young man as companion for children; Al references. G., Box 234, Rosebank, S. I.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; three years' best city references from last employer. 123 East 88th St., one flight up, back.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two settled girls; one excellent cook, other laundress; shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist other work; three years' reference. 1,078 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good, plain cook; no washing; small private family; or do light chamberwork. Protestant; reference. D. L., 164 East 28th St., O Neill's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant cook; understands good plain cooking in all its branches; one year's reference from last employer. 163 East 70th St.; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; together; one as cook and do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family. 243 West 35th St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a competent, trustworthy person as either cook or laundress; best city reference; wages, $20. Call, Monday, at 157 East 52d St.

COOK.—First-class; by colored woman in boarding house; understands her business; makes nice desserts; city reference. Fox, care D. Berry, 341 West 36th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; competent to take entire charge; willing to do marketing; best city reference. A. S., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman; first-class; excellent pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference. 648 6th Av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By young girl; good family cook and help with wash; American family; six years' best city reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 207 West 21st St.

COOK and BAKER.—Competent; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; private family; best reference. L. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thorough in all French and English cooking; entire charge where kitchenmaid or family cook; city or country; best reference. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl; good cook and baker; private family; do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. K., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no cards. Peterson, 224 West 67th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; first-class; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. A. B. D., 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35; best city reference. K. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook and laundress; good city reference. 490 6th Av., Room 14; no cards.

COOK.—By colored girl as cook in a small private family; best reference. F. E., 151 West 24th St., first floor. Call from 10 to 5.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; no washing or ironing; best references. 340 East 34th St., dentist's.

COOK.—By an American Protestant woman as cook in school or hospital; best references. A. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman as good cook and coarse washer; good city reference. 333 West 37th St.

COOK.—By competent, middle-aged woman as good plain cook and laundress in small private family. 514 West 49th St., third floor.

COOK.—Swedish girl as excellent cook; wages, $30; best references. Peterson, 224 West 67th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; lately landed from Paris; good references. Call, Monday, 240 West 33d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Good; by day, week or month; city or country; good references. 362 West 46th St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, at 54 East 53d St.

COOK.—In first-class private family; best city reference. 273 West 47th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; willing to do plain washing; best city reference. 90 Columbus Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by the day; city references. F. H., 473 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook and laundress; good city references. 601 West 55th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady wants a situation for a respectable colored woman as good plain cook in a private family. The woman and her present employer can be seen, on Monday and Tuesday, at 39 East 25th St.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By French couple, with the highest references; wife is superior in all branches of cooking; husband valet or useful man; both competent and reliable. Couple, 130 Clinton Place.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls; one as excellent cook; the other competent chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 214 East 63d St., care Mrs. Kane.

COOK.—By young woman; all kinds of soups, fish, entrées, meats; vegetables, game, desserts, puff pastry; excellent baker; best city references from last employer. C. K., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged German in private American family; city reference. Call, Monday, 842 East 56th St., care of Imbach.

COOK.—By good plain cook in private family; would assist with plain washing; best city reference. 221 Lexington Av., second bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent dressmaker; thoroughly understanding evening and street dresses; would like a few more customers by the day; reference. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker on seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 181 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Frenchwoman as children's dressmaker, to go out by the day; can make any kind of alterations. E. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns, latest style, during this month from $10 to $12; references. Hayes, 202 West 48d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like more engagements by the day; understands children's clothes. M. R., care Flynn, 358 West 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; references, $2 a day. M. Leigne, 990 6th Av.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER.—First-class; for children's dresses; also lady's outfit; best city reference. M. K., 1,825 5th Av., bell 5.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER.—Competent and reliable; highest city reference; will go out by the day or take work at home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—First-class; by refined, experienced North German, with best German, English, and Parisian French; music; excellent testimonials from abroad; five years in present position; references exchanged; no agencies. Miss M. H., 182 East 72d St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisian young lady as governess (no music) or nursery governess, or visiting governess to grown-up children; willing to take them out walking; highest references. M. R., 143 West 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced English governess; pupils in English branches, painting, drawing, piano, composition, history, literature; will chaperone and travel; best city reference. Competent, Box 384 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian visiting governess, with German, purest accent, and excellent music; piano one hour daily, $3 weekly; good English; unexceptionable references. Mademoiselle, 70 8th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as governess; is conversant with German and music, and has the best of references. Mademoiselle, 64 15th St., East Orange, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By refined lady as governess; English, music, French; city references. Evans, 228 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as governess; three years' city references. M. F., (French Home,) 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced teacher of all English branches and music; takes entire charge of children and willing to assist with light housework or sewing; best city reference. 825 7th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North-German girl; good seamstress; best references. R. Dronla, 28 Sutton Place.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSECLEANING.—By a young woman to do housecleaning by the day or week; references if required. 806 East 117th St., Hatterman's bell.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl as housemaid or parlormaid in private family; has excellent references. 65 Park Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged French woman as general housewerker for one or two in family; good reference; city or country. Marianna, 222 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable German girl for general housework; American family preferred. 307 East 44th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family. 243 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young colored girl in small family as nurse; excellent city references. W. L., 1,001 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Protestant girl; lately landed; in a small family to do general housework. 10 West 44th St., no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. C., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; thoroughly understands her duties; experienced hairdresser and shampooer; excellent city reference from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. J. L., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing; good seamstress, hairdresser, and dressmaker; first-class city references. Leonie, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID, or INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—By experienced middle-aged person; excellent seamstress; best references. Anna, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant as first-class maid; dressmaker and hairdresser; excellent seamstress; good city reference. B. B., 11 University Place.

LADY'S MAID.—French; for a lady alone; to travel or in a hotel; references. M. G. X., 208 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly experienced lady's maid; town or country; wages, $25. F. S., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; best city reference. A. E., Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; city reference. Mrs. Liger, 431 7th Av., second floor; rear house.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German Protestant with American family, for grown children, aged 8 to 12; best city reference. E. H., 301½ 9th St., Jersey City, N. J.

MAID.—By an educated German Protestant as maid and fine seamstress in Christian family; willing; obliging; best city reference. M. K., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid or will do light chamberwork and as seamstress; city reference. S., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Laundry work wanted by a first-class hand; dress shirts a specialty; all clothes done equal to new. Mrs. Mullare, 442 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as laundress, and to assist with chamberwork; call Monday, present employer's best references. 122 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress by day or week in private family; five years' city reference. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 165 West 98th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; good city reference. M. B., 100 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in small private family; wages, $20 to $25; good city reference. L. R., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class family washing; carried home; best of reference; ladies and children a specialty. Mrs. Lee, 47 East 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by the day; best city reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. B

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No boys: study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

ADVANCED CLASS IN CURRENT EVENTS taught by Miss Van Amringe, at Miss JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 Madison Av.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thomason's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET.
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Heidenfeld Institute.

Day School and Kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

The Berkeley Gymnasium

FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Louis Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School

and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten

and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

St. Mary's School for Girls.

Thoroughly graded from Primary to Collegiate. Certificate admits to colleges for women. Elective courses for advanced pupils and post-graduates. Special arrangements for those desiring the advantages of New-York City—concerts, lectures, art galleries, &c.
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
(Half hour from New-York.)
Miss ELIZABETH L. KOUES, Principal.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.

Seminary, (girls.) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

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Home School for Young Ladies

and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident native French and German teachers; collegiate and special courses.
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St. Hilda's School,

Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Harvard School.

578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.
REOPENS SEPT. 30TH.
Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.
Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.
WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,)
Head Master.
Circular on request.

Columbia Institute.

Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.

34 and 36 East 51st St. 1322d Year. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Hamilton Institute.

103-105 West 82d St.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.,
Principal.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Mr. C. Milner, M. A., Cambridge,

prepares private pupils for Columbia and other colleges; eight years' experience in this country; references. 210 West 34th St.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Collegiate School,—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.

DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 10.

Drisler School,

NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,

25 WEST 42D ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Mount Morris Latin School,

30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

New-York College of Music.

128-130 East 58th St.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director
The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach subscription class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25 th. St. and Broadway.)
Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Institute of Modern Languages.

Directors—PAUL BERCY & HERMANN SCHULZE
39 West 42d Street.
Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Dr. J. Sachs,

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

Graham's Shorthand School.

Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST.
Write for catalogue and particulars.

Country---Boys and Boys.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Law Schools.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Teachers.

35C. A LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation, literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 100 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until October 10th.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S CLASSES AND PRIVATE tuition; Ellerslie Rooms, 126th St. and Lenox Av., opening Oct. 8; down-town school later. See circular.

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Pay nothing extra to boy.

Sure of It.

From Truth.

Hungerford—Do you believe, Doctor, that the use of tobacco tends to shorten a man's days?

Dr. Powell—I know that it does. I tried to stop once, and the days were about ninety hours long.

Public Notices.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the requirements of Section 1,839 of Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, being an act entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 1895, the fifth day of November, 1895, the following municipal officers are to be chosen, as well as the following officers to be elected by districts in the City and County of New-York, to wit:

A County Clerk, for the term of three years, in the place of Henry D. Purroy.

A Register, for the term of three years, in the place of Ferdinand Levy.

A Judge of the Court of General Sessions, for the term of fourteen years, in the place of Thomas Allison, appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Randolph B. Martine.

A Judge of the Court of General Sessions, for the term of fourteen years, authorized by Chapter 1,004 of the Laws of 1895.

A Justice of the City Court of New-York, for the term of six years, in the place of Joseph E. Newburger.

A Justice of the City Court of New-York, for the term of six years, in the place of Robert A. Van Wyck.

A Justice of the City Court of New-York, in the place of Henry C. Botty, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Simon M. Ehrlich.

In addition to the foregoing the following officers are to be elected by districts in said city:

A Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District, in place of Andrew J. Campbell, deceased.

A Senator for the Tenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal Street and the Hudson River, and running thence along Canal Street, Hudson Street, Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Spring Street, Broadway, Canal Street, the Bowery, Division Street, Grand Street, and Jackson Street to the East River, and thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island, to the place of beginning; and also Governors, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands.

A Senator for the Eleventh Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Number Ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal Street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth Street, the Bowery and Third Avenue, St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, Seventh Street, Avenue B, Clinton Street, Rivington Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, Bowery, and Canal Street, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Twelfth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Ten and Eleven, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson Street and the East River, and running thence through Jackson Street, Grand Street, Division Street, Norfolk Street, Rivington Street, Clinton Street, Avenue B, Seventh Street, Avenue A, St. Mark's Place, Third Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, to the East River, and along the East River to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Thirteenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson River at the foot of Canal Street, and running thence along Canal Street, Hudson Street, Dominick Street, Varick Street, Broome Street, Sullivan Street, Spring Street, Broadway, Fourth Street, the Bowery and Third Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and the Hudson River, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Fourteenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Twelve and Thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth Street and the East River, and running thence along East Fourteenth Street, Irving Place, East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and the East River, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Fifteenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and running thence along Sixth Avenue, West Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fortieth Street, Eighth Avenue, and the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, Irving Place, and Fourteenth Street, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Sixteenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh Avenue and West Nineteenth Street, and running thence along West Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, the Hudson River, West Forty-sixth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Forty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Seventeenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Sixteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street, and running thence along West Forty-third Street, Tenth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, the Hudson River, West Eighty-ninth Street, Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, Ninth or Columbus Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Eighteenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Fourteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second Street and East River, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and the East River, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's Island.

A Senator for the Nineteenth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of District Number Seventeen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, and running thence along the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek around the northern end of Manhattan Island; thence southerly along the Harlem River to the north end of Fifth Avenue; thence along Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fourth or Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, Ninth or Columbus Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, and West Eighty-ninth Street, to the place of beginning.

A Senator for the Twentieth Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Eighteen and Fifteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third Street and the East River; running thence through East Eighty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fourth or Park Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to the Harlem River, along the Harlem and East Rivers to the place of beginning; and also Randall's Island and Ward's Island.

All of the above districts in the County of New-York bounded upon or along the boundary waters of the county shall be deemed to extend to the county line.

A Senator for the Twenty-first Senate District, for the term of three years, composed of that part of the County of New-York lying north of Districts Numbers Nineteen and Twenty, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the Harlem River, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Fourth or Park Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, and the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and all that part of the County of New-York not hereinbefore described.

Thirty-five members of Assembly, one from each of the present thirty-five Assembly Districts, for the term of one year.

Dated New-York City, October 5th, 1895.
WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk of the Common Council.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

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WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

Country---Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.

Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.

For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 West.—Large, beautiful room on second floor, overlooking the park; handsomely furnished, with all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable; for gentlemen only.

1—38th ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

24 EAST 75th ST., (CORNER.)—Floor five rooms or separate; steam-heated; private baths; superior cuisine; references.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Handsome suites, with private table; parlor floor for physician; references.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly 309 5th Av.; elegantly furnished suites of rooms; private table.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice, large sunny rooms, with excellent board; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

42d ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; adjoining St. Cloud Hotel.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Second floor, sunny suite; newly renovated and furnished; back parlor; board; references.

71st ST., 122 WEST.—An elegant suite of rooms, with private bath and table; partly furnished; southern exposure; up one flight; for gentleman and wife; references required.

127 MADISON AV., NEAR 31st St.—Suites, rooms, large and single; excellent table; central location; references.

241 WEST 24th ST.—French boarding house; large and small rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

434 MADISON AV.—Large front room; third floor; unexpectedly vacated; large closets; also small room; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORated rooms, with board; table exceptionally good; references exchanged. 182½ East 19th St., just out of Irving Place and Gramercy Park; table board furnished.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY FURNISHED floor; suites, bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

3 EAST 47th ST., OPPOSITE Windsor.—Elegant and newly furnished suites, square, and single rooms; private bath; breakfast; first-class valet attendance; only gentlemen.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant, also two large connecting rooms; without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

23 WEST 44th ST., BERKELEY Building.—Large, handsomely furnished room; heat and attendance.

35 WEST 38th ST.—Large furnished back room; running water; good closet; use of bath.

45th ST., 137 WEST.—In a private house, large front room; nicely furnished; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny, connecting front rooms; electric lights, steam heat, sanitary plumbing.

148 WEST 21st ST.—Nicely-furnished room for gentleman; private family; references.

432 MADISON AV.—Hall room for gentleman; fourth floor; references.

943 6th AVENUE.—Nicely-furnished room; suitable for two; also large hall room; breakfast if required; second floor.

A SMALL FAMILY ON WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5th Av. would let two furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen; terms, $10 per week; references required. Address Physician, 106 West 42d St.

A FINE HALL ROOM; HOUSE WITH PRIvate family; nice closet; privilege of bath. Address A., 1,227 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN; CHOICE SALON FLOOR OR single; owner's private residence; 54th, near Madison Av. P. O. Box 15.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished front and hall room; to gentleman; private baths; references.

NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND HALL room, with private family; vicinity Madison Square. Address A., 1,227 Broadway.

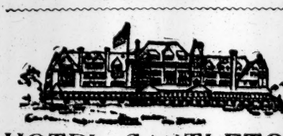
STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NO CHILdren, would let handsomely furnished second-story front room; extremely large; with bath; one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; breakfast optional. 127 East 27th St.

THREE FRONT ROOMS TO LET.—Newly furnished, 1,045 Lexington Av., 74th and 75th Sts.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81 st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Autumn Resorts.



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NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

Winter Resorts.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

THE LAKEWOOD

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 21.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEASON GUESTS.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

WM. W. FOGG, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1895,
10 A. M. sharp,
Absolute Sale
To Close Out Entire Stock
OF THE
DAY WAGON CO.
CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BUSINESS WAGONS, ALL KINDS HARNESS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c.
TO LET, IMMEDIATELY, STORE 36 WARREN ST.; A PART OR WHOLE.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 25 cents.

Grand Autumnal Excursions

To WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE.
By Day Line Steamer "Albany" or "New-York." Daily, except Sunday, leaving Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; Desbrosses St., N. Y., 8:40 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9 A. M. Returning by down boat due 22d St. 5:30 P. M.
The most delightful time of year to enjoy the beauties of the Hudson.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Restaurant open all day. Last Trip from New-York, Oct. 14.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTIGHE & CO. et al. against the MACON CONSTRUCTION CO. et al. on the intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Company for the bondholders foreclosing mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered on the 17th day of November, 1894, the 5th day of January, 1895, and the 29th day of April, 1895, and August 29th, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said County of Bibb, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in November, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,) the following property of said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit.:

All the property and franchises of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troupe, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances therof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made, according to the terms of said decrees, for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him, and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon & Birmingham R. R. for cash, and to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, which amount of cash is estimated to be about $168,459.21, and will be in addition to any amount of cash heretofore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees, specially covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made; in the event of the United States Car Company (successors to the United States Rolling Stock Company) or any holder or assignee of the lease warrants decreed to be paid should become the purchaser of the property sold, then the said purchaser may tender the said lease warrants to the Commissioner in lieu of the cash required in said decree of the payment of said lease warrants and interest. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Ga. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.
ISAAC HARDEMAN,
Special Commissioner.
s23-1aw6wM&n5

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 12, 1895, and then opened, for repairing United States steamer Ordnance. Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes, containing proposals, should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer Ordnance," and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Furs.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED AND ALTERED into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Miscellaneous.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 421 West 53d St.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated and used to and for the purposes specified in said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street distant easterly 191 feet 6 inches from the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Third Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly line of Forty-seventh Street 48 feet 6 inches; thence southerly and parallel with the easterly line of Third Avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, which is also the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 73; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and along the present site of Grammar School No. 73, 99 feet 5 inches; thence northeasterly 103 feet 8½ inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on the southerly side of Forty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

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Dated New-York, September 20th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J.

THEY ONLY THREATENED

Saloon Keepers Did Not Deliver Original Packages of Liquor.

LAW VIOLATED IN SOME SECTIONS

Loss of Profits Tempted a Few to Take Chances of Fine and Imprisonment—Twenty-eight Arrests Made.

A visit yesterday to half a score of police stations scattered throughout different parts of the city, formerly celebrated for their large number of open saloons on Sunday, revealed a total of but four arrest for excise violation. Only twenty-eight arrests were reported at Police Headquarters.

The feeble threats of some saloon keepers that they would evade the law yesterday by giving out liquor in original packages, the receipts for which had been given Saturday, did not materialize. Acting Chief Conlin had said the threat was foolish on the face of it, since giving away liquor on Sunday was just as unlawful as selling, and that his men would be instructed to deal with the dispenser of original packages precisely as with other violators of the excise law. No cases of original package evasion were reported at Headquarters.

It had been reported that the saloon keepers in the Tenderloin intended to make some trouble, and special vigilance was maintained in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Precincts. Every saloon in the Twentieth was watched by a special officer, but there was only a little quiet business done.

In one section of the city, however, were more opportunities for getting a drink than on any Sunday for a month. A saloon keeper who was himself doing business, made this statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and so concluded the reporter, who walked through the district. The section in question extends about ten or fifteen blocks north of Ninety-ninth Street, on the east side. The reporter had little difficulty in entering three saloons in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Once the password is learned, the rest is easy.

A saloon keeper in that section said they were taking more risk.

"We're getting desperate," he said, "because we can't make expenses without our Sunday profits. If we can only make $25 on Sunday, we can see it through all right, but without that we will have to close, and rather than do that we'll risk the fine and imprisonment."

Very few excise cases came up in the police courts yesterday. Most of the arrests were made at an early hour in the morning.

Nicola Paeano, who keeps a restaurant at 50½ Mulberry Street, was arrested by a detective, who found two men in his place, one drinking coffee, the other drinking whisky from a bottle. Food was on the table. The man who was drinking the whisky said he had not bought the liquor in the place, but had brought it in with him. The money, he said, was in payment for the food. Paeano was discharged.

Nathan Callahan, who was acting as a look-out at Lahn & O'Rourke's saloon, 180 Park Row, was fined $5 for knocking down Policeman Gamson of the Elizabeth Street Station, who tried to enter the saloon.

Policeman Schueing of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was detailed last night in citizen's clothes to watch Moloney's saloon, at Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. He succeeded in gaining an entrance and found liquor being sold and exposed. He arrested the bartender, William Rafferty, but when he attempted to take his prisoner out the man who held the key of the door by which he entered could not be found, and Schueing was obliged to remain in the saloon about half an hour. The proprietor of the saloon was at home ill.

The policeman on post learned that Schueing was a prisoner, so he sent word to the station house, and another policeman in citizen's clothes was sent to Moloney's saloon to rescue Schueing. When he knocked at the door leading from the hallway, the man with the key appeared. Rafferty was locked up on a charge of violation of the excise law.

OPEN DOORS IN BROOKLYN.

Wurster's Nomination Makes Saloon Keepers More Secure than Ever.

Saloons were open in every section of Brooklyn yesterday, and the police paid no attention whatever to the enforcement of the excise law.

It is admitted that there will be no change in the immediate future in the policy of the police in regard to the enforcement of the excise law. The Police and Fire Departments worked hard to get delegates in the nineteenth of Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles. Deputy Police Commissioner Cross by and Inspector Bedell were at the convention in the interest of the man who is now the Republican candidate for Mayor. In return for the services, it is said, Leonard R. Welles will be reappointed Police Commissioner in case Mr. Wurster is elected Mayor. Consequently the police are now out to get votes for Mr. Wurster, and the saloon keepers are more secure than ever from interference during the prohibited hours.

As usual, the fact that the law was not enforced was demonstrated by the returns of the Police Captains to Superintendent McKelvey yesterday. These returns showed that the arrests by precincts for intoxication for Saturday midnight to 6 o'clock yesterday morning were as follows:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
First	4	Fifteenth	7
Second	6	Sixteenth	0
Third	0	Seventeenth	0
Fourth	3	Seventeenth Sub	0
Fifth	4	Eighteenth	2
Sixth	0	Nineteenth	0
Seventh	3	Twentieth	0
Eighth	2	Twenty-first	1
Ninth	0	Twenty-second	2
Tenth	0	Twenty-third	0
Eleventh	5	Twenty-fourth	1
Twelfth	0	Twenty-fourth Sub	1
Thirteenth	1	Twenty-fifth	0
Fourteenth	1	Twenty-fifth Sub	1
Total	48		

In the vicinity of the Brooklyn Bridge entrance the saloons were open and did a large business. This was also the case in the Eastern District, where Mr. Wurster lives.

At Police Headquarters it was said that the saloons were closed.

THE THREE NEW MONITORS

Instructions that Work on Them Be Pushed to Completion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—It is probable that three monitors will be added to the active force of the navy in a short time. Secretary Herbert has given instructions that work shall be pushed on the Terror, the Monadnock, and the Puritan. These ships have been a long time under way, and there appears to be no effort making on the part of the constructors to have the ships ready for service.

There has, indeed, been some question as to the use to which these monitors might be put, once they were in commission. They are unsuited, by their construction, for long cruising, and therefore prohibited from visiting foreign ports, although the Monterey did cruise along the Pacific coast for thousands of miles. The work of the monitors is hard on the engineer and line force. The ventilation is said to be not so good as on the ships, which have more freeboard, and the light must be almost entirely artificial, although the deck is studded with port holes of heavy glass, through which some daylight might filter.

The work on the armor for these monitors is practically completed, the main task which remains being the installation of the pneumatic system. The Puritan is awaiting her conning tower armor, and the delay in the delivery of this material has retarded the work in other directions. The guns and mounts are nearly completed.

It is likely that the Terror and the Puritan will be attached to the North Atlantic squadron, and may cruise up and down the eastern coast. The Monadnock, which is at the Mare Island navy Yard, will undoubtedly be assigned to the Pacific station, making short runs on that station. It has been suggested that the ships be placed out of commission after having been thoroughly tried, and that they be kept in readiness for war.

Died After Drinking Beer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—A man, apparently about fifty years old, dressed in a blue suit, entered Charles Bitzen's saloon, 670 Newark Avenue, at 4 o'clock this morning. He drank a glass of beer and sat down in a chair. He was found dead half an hour later. The body was taken to Greer's Morgue.

THE LAW MUST BE RESPECTED

Dr. Eaton Says the People of New-York Have Never Been Confronted with a More Important Issue.

In the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton spoke on "The Real Issue—Shall the Laws Be Enforced?" There was a large attendance, and the doctor's remarks were followed with close attention.

"There has been no more important issue raised than the one which confronts the citizens of New-York to-day," Dr. Eaton said. "The real question forced upon us does not relate to the value of special laws, but to the authority of all law. The decision to be made in private and at the ballot box is not as to the desirability of the law providing for a weekly day of rest, or for the regulation of the liquor traffic, but as to our obedience of legally constituted authorities and the legislation of accredited representatives.

"The battle fought last year, the preliminary skirmish in a protracted war, was a contest between lawlessness and law, between those who asserted that law is the foundation of the social order and those who made it the means of personal immorality, public bribery, and fraud.

"For nearly twelve months the issue has been very clear. A man elected to enforce the law, and took a solemn oath to do so, has, wonderful to say, done so with inflexibility and impartiality. A law which may or may not represent public opinion, but which was enacted in 1892, enforced against the weak and those who were unable to pay a political organization in money or service for immorality, but not against those who could give a generous bribe or strict allegiance to the dictates of party leaders, has at last been so justly applied that its enforcement has commanded the approval of the law-abiding and the fear of the criminal classes.

"It is unfortunate, though perhaps inevitable, that the question of opening saloons on Sunday has come up this year. There can be few questions more important than those connected with the regulation of the liquor traffic, and those providing for the interests of labor and morality of a weekly day of rest. But there is a more important question forced upon us at the present time. It is in reference to the sanctity and enforcement of all law. If the people come to underestimate the force and authority of law, if they come to look upon it as simply the Chinese fire of parties, and lose their reverence and obedience for the law, it will make very little difference what law we have upon the statute books, for none will be enforced. I deprecate the introduction of this question the present year. The reformer is hardly settling himself in his seat, and preparing for action, when too impatient reformers or lovers of personal liberty shove impossible obstacles in his way, and before he has gone the pace he is ditched. The excise law and the Sunday observance depend upon public opinion.

"The real question to be decided this Fall at the ballot box is whether we shall elect men who will have respect for and will enforce law and those who will do neither. Conservative and radicals, the exponents of Puritanism and of the fullest personal liberty, are equally interested in the election of the former.

"If, for instance, it be local option and high-license prohibition, if it be opening of the saloons on certain hours of the day on Sunday, or the closing of them during the entire day; whatever the accredited representatives of the majority enact, it becomes the duty of the opponents to acquiesce in, until, by an appeal to the sense and conscience of the people, a majority can be created in the interests of what we believe to be the higher truth."

SALOON KEEPERS PRIVILEGED.

No Reason One Trade Should Be Favored, Dr. Satterlee Says.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee preached last evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on "Sunday Observance and the Liquor Saloon."

"For years," he said, "we have all watched the growing disposition to undervalue, or rebel under the restraints of Sunday observance, and from time to time the Sunday laws have been modified in detail, sometimes wisely, sometimes unwisely, under the plea that such modifications were necessary for the convenience of the public at large.

"But never until this year, 1895, has there arisen among our legislators the disposition to modify them for the sake of a single class. We grant that the liquor dealers, and those who frequent the saloons on Sundays, form a large and influential, if not the most respectable, class in the community, but if we yield to their importunities regarding a change of the present Sunday laws in their favor, we shall revolutionize our present principles of action, introduce class legislation upon our statute books, and create a precedent regarding Sunday that in its far-reaching consequences will be most unfortunate.

"If one trade is allowed to prosecute its work on Sunday, why should not every other trade? If the liquor store is opened on Sunday, why not the pawn brokers' shop and the dry goods store? If the saloon keeper is permitted to pursue his business in Sunday hours, why should the lawyer and the bankers, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the capitalist be prohibited from doing the same? Here, indeed, we have a new kind of prohibition. Not the old prohibition whose cry has sounded for so many decades against intemperance, but a prohibition in favor of liquor on Sunday, and against everything else.

"No one believed even a year ago the statements of Mr. Byrnes, the Superintendent of Police, when he affirmed that the present Sunday laws could be easily enforced if the Magistrates once had a strong public opinion behind them, but what was then a hypothesis is now an ascertained fact, for to-day the police force, under its resolute head, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, has more than verified Superintendent Byrnes's statement. Not only has the strongest argument in favor of Sunday opening of saloons been thus dispelled, but the belief that there was a great army of advocates of this measure, comprising various classes and all sorts and conditions of men, has been dispelled also. To the amazement of us all the opposition to the action of the Police Board in this past Summer came not from various classes, it came from only one class of the community—the liquor dealers and their henchmen. The demand of the 'great unwashed,' as were called 'the masses,' is now recognized as the cry of a few thousand men, many of whom are the dregs of the population, with whom no self-respecting workman will associate."

BICYCLE RIDER SERIOUSLY HURT

Felled by a Stone and Taken to Hospital Unconscious from Brain Injury—Assailant Probably a Hoodlum, Unknown.

Gustav Whittick, thirty-three years old, of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue, while riding on his bicycle last night along the Southern Boulevard, at Pelham Avenue, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by some person unknown, and fell to the street unconscious.

His body was covered with contusions, there were lacerated wounds on his legs caused by his fall, and on reaching the Fordham Hospital, it was found that he had concussion of the brain.

At 11:30 last night Whittick had not regained consciousness.

TO VISIT WEST POINT

The Cambridge Athletes Will Spend To-day with the Cadets.

The English collegians, who are stopping at the Murray Hill Hotel, looked none the worse for their struggle of the day previous on the athletic field with the Yale boys. It is regretted that their sojourn in this country will not be prolonged beyond Saturday of this week, but in that short space of time they will do a good deal of visiting.

Chauncey M. Depew has invited them to visit West Point to-day, and has placed a special car at their disposal. The party will leave the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. for West Point, where they will spend the day and return in time for the reception which will be given them this evening by the Harvard Club at 27 West Forty-fourth Street.

W. Fitzherbert, W. Mendelson, and W. J. Oakley will sail for England to-morrow, but the rest of the party will leave on a late train to-night for Boston, where they will visit Harvard College. They will also make a flying trip to Niagara Falls. The party, however, will return to this city on Friday evening.

DRESS GOODS.
AUTUMN NOVELTIES.

Several cases added to our stock of Boucle, Caniche and Crinkled Novelties, the latest European productions for the season.

Pattern Dresses in plain and fancy mixtures on tables at Eleventh Street Entrance.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

Harvard Men Going in Strongly for Athletics.

FOOTBALL TEAM IMPROVING FAST

The Men Playing with Snap and Their Team Work Excellent—New Right Guard Needed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—All sorts of athletic sports have now begun at Harvard, with the single exception of baseball. No call for candidates has been issued as yet. There is no Captain, and not even a temporary Captain has been appointed. This accounts for the failure to do any Fall work. There is some doubt whether there will be any attempt to get in any practice at all this Fall. If there is it will be of short duration, and not very satisfactory, as most of the baseballists are now playing football.

Capt. Bullard of the crew called out a few men for the 'Varsity and a considerable number for the freshman crew last week. He is hampered just as the baseball team is bothered by the fact that his men are, most of them, playing football. But Jennings and Stevenson of last year's crew have been out steadily in a pair-oar, while Capt. Bullard has had with him a new man, Duffield, '97, who rowed on his freshman crew, but has done no crew work since.

There were some thirty-five candidates for the freshman crew, who are not playing football. They were carefully examined by Capt. Bullard, who picked out the most likely ones to make a preliminary crew. This eight has been on the river once or twice, but the men being new to the business are naturally having a hard time of it. The coaching is all being done by Mr. Watson. He is going to get in a long period of work on the river this Fall. The launch will be put into requisition immediately and used until ice forms on the river.

Mr. Watson will coach both the 'Varsity and preliminary crews. Negotiations with Cornell are already in progress, and it is expected that final arrangements for the race next Spring will be completed before Winter sets in.

Harvard has not been doing much in tennis this Fall. There do not seem to be any of the old-time stars about now. The players are all young fellows, so we shall not make much of a showing against the men they will have to meet in the intercollegiate tournament on Tuesday next. The representatives in singles will be fair men, but not good enough to win from Foote and Chace. They are Wrenn and Ware. Wrenn is a brother of Bob Wrenn, and did pretty good work in the Consolations at the Newport tournament. Leo Ware is the interscholastic champion. He is not now playing up to his usual form. The third representative will probably be M. D. Whitman, who played a close second to Ware all Summer.

Track athletics are going along with no particular interest. Most of the older men will not train this Fall. The practice is mainly for the purpose of bringing out new material. The only particularly good new men are J. T. Roche, the Harvard interscholastic champion at short distances, who came close to ten seconds in the short dash, a man named Gray, who hails from Ontario and runs the mile in about 4:35. The freshman track games will take place on Oct. 24, and the annual 'Varsity handicap games on Oct. 29. This will conclude the Fall season.

Lacrosse has started again, with twenty-five men in training. Interest in this game has increased, and a good team will represent Harvard this year. Capt. Scott has his men do daily work of an elementary sort, and finds considerable good new material.

Football, of course, is the rage. The last week's practice has shown considerable improvement. It has been a period of progress. After the wretched exhibition against Dartmouth the team began to pick up in all points.

This is easy to account for. The old men are just beginning to get into good physical condition and are reaching their old-time form in knowledge of the game. The chief improvement individually is seen in the life with which they play. Speed is on. No Harvard team has played with such snap for a long time. It is an encouraging sign. The aggressive game this year will be one of the great features of the Harvard eleven.

The chief improvement, however, and the one which tells most, is in team work. A week ago there was no such thing. But the first eleven has been made up substantially the same for the last week, and the players are accustomed to one another. The result is that they are working together, instead of every man for himself. Thus it happens that the interference is getting to be respectable, while the linemen make good holes for the running half backs. The defense is still rather weak. Since the second eleven scored on Wednesday last, it has not once made even a fair showing against the first. That apparently was just the medicine that was needed.

There is no solution as yet as to who shall play right guard, right tackle, and quarter back.

Left guard, the position which was vacant early in the season, now seems to be all right. Holt, the big Andover graduate, is just the man for the place. He is a strong fellow, stands his training well, and plays a good game of football. He is sure to fill that place.

It was expected that Norton Shaw, last year's right guard, would recover from his injury in season to fill that place again. But now the signs are against it, and as a result some new man must be got. Jaffray, the big New-Yorker, has been tried there all the week. But he will not do for awhile. He is not strong enough. He needs another year before he can be strong enough for that big frame of his. There seems to be positively nobody else. The only approach to a good man is Sargent, but he is like Jaffray, only a boy, and needs another year in which to develop. But Doucette, a last year's substitute, who has been playing at centre on the second eleven, will probably be the ultimate choice. He has not played guard, but is capable of it.

There is not a single man yet for the vacant right tackle. Gould, last year's substitute, does not seem to fill the bill. He is too short. His game is good, but he is not tall enough to stop the fierce attacks that are so frequently made at tackle. Some new material must develop shortly or Harvard will be in a bad way. The most promising man is Duffield, an old crew man, who has never played football but seems to take to the game readily.

The quarter back, now that Wrenn has announced that he will not return, must be either Beale or Borden, neither of whom is as yet a fit man. Whatever comes, this position will be weak. Neither man ever will make a first-class quarter back.

The best team that could be put into the field to-day would be made up as follows: Cabot, left end; Hallowell, left tackle; Holt, left guard; F. Shaw, centre; Doucette, right guard; Gould, right tackle; A. Brewer, right end; Beale, quarter back; C. Brewer and Wrightington, half backs; Dunlop, full back. All these men but Holt have played in big games before, and all are now at the training table. Besides them are Hayes, Gonteman, Weld, and Fairchild for half backs, Borden for quarter back, Newell, Townsend and Moulton for end, all at the training table. For substitutes at tackle, guard, and centre there are still no men. To develop these will be the work of the next two weeks.

TALK OF THE GOLFERS.

The Championships at Newport Result in Surprises.

No better proof of the frequently made statement that the golf world is full of surprises will probably ever be needed than by reference to the recent championship golf tournament at Newport. With the exception of C. B. Macdonald, who won first place and the amateur championship of the United States, the other winners in the four championship places are men whom no one believed confidently would get a place in the top ranks.

The St. Andrew's Club, which sent a team of veritable giants in golf, did not get one of its "cracks" among the first four. It had been generally expected, and on very good grounds, too, that the St. Andrew's Club would get two places in the first four.

This week, however, the St. Andrew's golfers will have an opportunity of showing what they can do on their own links. The annual open tournament of the club will begin Wednesday and continue throughout the week. It was originally intended to open the tournament Thursday, but so many entries have been received by Secretary Hodgman that an additional day had to be added. It promises to be a contest of unusual interest. Three new silver cups will be played for, one presented by the President, John Reid, for two-year-olds, that is, open only to golfers who have only played the game since the beginning of 1894. Another cup has been given by Willard Brown, and the St. Andrew's Club has given another cup, to be known by the club name. A number of the Tuxedo and the Shinnecock Club members have also entered the St. Andrew's tournament, and the number of prominent golfers represented will only be a little less than was the case in the Newport tournament.

The Shinnecock Hills Club has just sent a challenge to Capt. Lawrence of the St. Andrew's Club for a team match of seven men. The challenge will probably be accepted, and the match played over the St. Andrew's course within two or three weeks.

A new golf club, which was started at Summit, N. J., on a small scale last year, is to be formally opened on Saturday, Oct. 19. It is named the Baltusrol Golf Club, and is said to have an extensive and handsome course of nine holes, one of the holes being a distance of 720 yards from the tee.

MEADOWBROOK'S FIRST HUNT.

The Opening Fall Run Well Attended and Enjoyed.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 6.—The Meadowbrook Hunt Club held the opening hunt of the season yesterday. A larger party of gentlemen were in the saddle than at any like event during the past year. The hunt met at Island Trees at 4 o'clock. The master of the hounds was Ralph N. Ellis. The run led from Island Trees across the Hempstead Plains for three miles to Plain Edge; thence westerly for four miles to East Meadow. The hounds then ran toward the north to Hempstead Farms, where the "kill" took place and the hunt party broke up. Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg were the only ladies in the saddle. Both ladies rode throughout the entire hunt, and cleared every fence encountered with the greatest skill, and were among the first in at the finish. W. C. Whitney, who rode Ben Hassett, was also among the first in. A large number of ladies and gentlemen followed the hunt party in four-in-hands, drags, carts, and carriages.

The following schedule of hunts has been arranged by the hunt club for October: Tuesday, Oct. 8, Minneola, 3:30 P. M.; Thursday, Oct. 10, Meadowbrook Club, 3:45 P. M.; Saturday, Oct. 12, Wheatley Pond, 4 P. M.; Tuesday, Oct. 15, Manhasset Hills, 3:15 P. M.; Thusday, Oct. 17, Hempstead Farms, 3:45 P. M.; Saturday, Oct. 19, Meadowbrook Club, 3:15 P. M.; Tuesday, Oct. 22, Jericho, 3:45 P. M.; Thursday, Oct. 24, Hicksville, 3 P. M.; Saturday, Oct. 31, Meadowbrook Club, 3:15 P. M.

Among some of the society people who attended yesterday's hunt were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, William C. Whitney, Harry P. Whitney, Harry Page, Mrs. Hayes, William C. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Max Stevens, C. C. Baldwin, E. Willard Roby, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, H. L. Herbert, Miss May Bird, Albert Stevens, R. Cotrell, J. E. S. Hadden, Egerton Winthrop, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Frank Hitchcock, Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, and H. K. Vingut.

DR. FRAZER BEAT COLWELL.

Much Interest Taken in Kings County Tennis Tourney.

The members of the Kings County Tennis Club showed their interest in the Fall handicap tournament by turning out in full force Saturday, the final match between Dr. Frazer and R. Colwell, Jr., being the principal attraction. Dr. Frazer was expected to win, in spite of the odds he had to give, and no one was surprised when his marvelously steady play scored the first two sets rather easily.

Colwell had lots of fight left, however, and started in with a rush that took all the play out of Frazer for a time. Colwell could not miss anything, his most reckless shots scoring. Frazer was passed with astonishing ease, and before the crowd had fairly grasped the situation, the score was a tie, Colwell winning the third and fourth sets with the loss of only one game. Frazer saw the last few games, with the idea of saving himself for the last set.

The fifth set was rather easy for Dr. Frazer, Colwell's violent play having exhausted him.

The semi-final match in the doubles was rather easy for Colwell and Burroughs. Frazer and Payne had apparently no hope of winning at the odds, and played indifferently. They led in the second set at 5—4, but missed their chance, and Colwell, who was playing miserably, braced up and finished the match with some dazzling passes. Miss Atkinson and Miss Hellwig will meet in the ladies' singles to-day, and a great match is expected. The scores:

Men's Handicap Singles.—Final Round—Dr. William N. Frazer, (owe fifteen) beat Robert Colwell Jr., (scratch,) 6—3, 6—4, 0—6, 1—6, 6—3.

Men's Handicap Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Colwell and Burrows (half fifteen) beat Frazer and Payne, (owe (half thirty,) 6—8, 7—5.

Funeral of Harry Wright.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The funeral of Harry Wright, the baseball enthusiast, was held to-day at the home of an old friend, Frank Hough. The burial was at Laurel Hill Cemetery. The house was crowded, and at Laurel Hill a great crowd gathered and listened to the services.

The honorary pall bearers were N. E. Young, A. J. Reach, John I. Rogers, C. H. Byrne, J. C. Chapman, P. T. Powers, William Barnie, Frank C. Richter, William Sharsig, Lewis Simmons, and Charles Mason.

The acting pall bearers, also intimate friends of Mr. Wright, were Arthur A. Irwin, manager of the Philadelphia Club; William J. Shettesline, Secreary of the Philadelphia Club; Frank Hough of The Press, S. H. Jones of The United Press, William H. Voltz of The Times, and Horatio S. Fogel of The Ledger.

The floral offerings were many and elaborate. The Brooklyn Baseball Club sent a floral lyre 8 feet in height, made of red roses. The Century Wheelmen sent a broken column, the Washington Baseball Club a cross of white pinks, and the Baltimores a bank of flowers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BIRCH MESSAGES.

We have been drinking in sunshine and shadow for years in the deep silence of the forest, and now we have been fashioned by skillful hands and busy brains into designs so dainty and complete, that we do not regret our sylvan homes, but rejoice to be put out into the great world. Will you not have us to delight your eyes and beautify your homes?

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BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

LEXINGTON'S FINE RUN

Attended by a Small Number of Centurians, but Very Enjoyable.

RODE TO NEW-BRUNSWICK AND RETURN

Well Managed and with Few Accidents the Cyclists Finish in Good Time—Probable Winners of Club Prizes.

The second annual century run yesterday of the Lexington Wheelmen was a decided success as far as general management was concerned, although the attendance was not at all as large as had been expected. This was due to the fact that several other runs of a like nature were scheduled for the same day, notably that of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. Both the Lexington and the South Brooklyn clubs had originally selected Sept. 29 for their runs, but after a conference between the Captains of the two organizations it was decided that one should be postponed to yesterday, so as not to conflict. Unfortunately, through some misunderstanding, both runs were postponed, and once the advertising matter had been issued a change was out of the question.

The Lexington Wheelmen, having made preparations for a larger crowd, of course suffered by all this, but those who attended the run found it the more enjoyable on account of the absence of a large number of participants.

The run was held in two divisions, the slow, numbering thirty, crossing the Fourty-second Street Ferry at 5:30 A. M., and the fast, numbering fifteen, crossing at 7:30.

The slow division was in charge of Louis Rauschhold, President of the Metropolis Wheelmen, assisted by Lieuts. J. N. Terry and Clarence Ruch of the Lexington Wheelmen as pacemakers, and by H. Haywood of the Lexingtons. They reached Hackensack at 6:45 A. M., Montclair at 9, Springfield at 10:30, Plainfield at 11:45, and New-Brunswick at 1:15 P. M., stopping at each of the places mentioned for fifteen minutes, except at New-Brunswick, where a stop of one hour and forty-five minutes was made for dinner. Leaving New-Brunswick at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the boat at Perth Amboy was taken at 5:10, and the run ended at St. George, S. I., at 7:30, allowing them to reach South Ferry, this city, at 8 o'clock. The elapsed time was fourteen hours and thirty minutes. The slow pack was well managed, and was so paced as to arrive at each stop either exactly on or a little ahead of the scheduled time.

The fast pack left at 7:30 o'clock, as stated. The pace was regulated by Capt. Charles P. Staubach of the Eighth Battalion Cycle Club, acting as Captain of the run, and George C. Wheeler of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. Capt. H. W. Mills of the Lexington Wheelmen represented the Run Committee in this division. The scorchers made fewer stops than the slow pack, and arrived at Montclair—thirty miles out—at 9:45, fifteen minutes ahead of the schedule, having ridden over the selected route through Hackensack, Arcola, and Paterson.

The course then led through Orange, South Orange, and Millburn. The fast pack was not expected to stop at Springfield, forty-two miles, but made such good time that, arriving at 10:37, it caught up to the slow division, which was about to resume the ride, allowing it time to get ahead again, the fast pack remounted, and, riding the ten miles to Plainfield in thirty minutes, again caught and passed the slow division. The latter, after its stop at Plainfield, rode on to New-Brunswick for dinner, while dinner was taken by the fast pack at Plainfield. Leaving at 1:15, as per schedule, New-Brunswick was reached at 2 o'clock. After checking, farewells were said to those of the other division who were still at dinner, and the run was resumed to Metuchen, Six Roads, Woodbridge, and Perth Amboy. The pace was so fast that had a ferryboat been ready it would have been possible to beat the schedule a full half hour. The ferry was finally crossed at 4:10.

The run across Staten Island was a "scorch," much lost time being made up, notwithstanding the delay attending Wheeler's puncture. St. George was reached at 5:30, the elapsed time for the fast division, including dinner and all stops, being just ten hours. Of the fifteen to start, thirteen finished, although but seven were close up to the pacemakers at the end. These "fast runs" included, besides Capts. Staubach and Mills and Pacemaker Wheeler, the Eighth Battalion tandem team of the Thompson brothers, J. W. Foster, Eighth Battalion Cycle Club; G. Jauss, Metropolis Wheelmen; J. N. Salve, Jr., S. L. Jones, C. Heoljos, D. H. Calfahan, E. R. Bellew, all on single machines, and A. Holroyd and R. H. Doyle, unattached, on a tandem. The latter were delayed toward the finish by a broken chain.

Notwithstanding the handsome offer of a silver ice pitcher to the club having the largest number of men to finish, and of a mantel clock to the club making second, the majority of those attending the run were unattached riders. The first prize is probably won by the Eighth Battalion Cycle Club, with about ten survivors, five of them in the fast division, and the second by the Metropolis Wheelmen, with five survivors in line.

The roads were fine, though dusty, and accidents very few in number. But one woman attended—Miss Schaefer of this city, who rode and finished in the slow division.

Active A. C. Boxing Bouts.

The Active Athletic Club will give a boxing show at Constable Hook this evening. "Kid" Lavigne will meet Young Griffo for twenty rounds. "Sam" Kelly of Staten Island and Caspar Leon of New-York will have a ten-round contest, and "Sol" Smith of California will have a ten-round bout with "Kid" McPartland of this city. The bouts will begin at 8:30. Special boats will leave foot of Whitehall Street, Staten Island Ferry, at 7:30 and 7:50.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Southern New-York Baptist Association will be held in the Riverside Baptist Church, Ninety-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, commencing Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, both afternoon and evening. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

—An autopsy was made yesterday on the body of Mrs. Flora Joseph of 418 East Twenty-eighth Street, the woman who died in a dentist's chair last Saturday. It was found that death had been caused by the inhalation of nitrous oxide gas.

—August Phaelor of Hoboken, N. J., was found dead in the cellarway of the saloon at 79 Bank Street, this city, yesterday. He had been employed in the place and had probably fallen down stairs.

—Among those sailing on the Umbria Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Eckert, formerly of Chicago.

Brooklyn.

—Valde Elker, four years old, of 94 Clay Street, while playing with matches Saturday afternoon set fire to his clothing. An occupant of the house some time after smelled smoke, and, as the door was locked, burst it open, and found the child had been burned to death. The child's mother had left him locked in the room while she went to a store.

—Joseph Room of 35 Moore Street found Joseph White, twenty-eight years old, of 600 Flushing Avenue, in his room at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He chased White out of the room, and threw a piece of firebrick after him. White was arrested, and it was found that his skull was fractured. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—Frank Molloy, twenty-one years old, of 33 York Street, and James O'Brien, twenty-two years old, were arrested early yesterday morning, charged with having assaulted and robbed William Dangel, twenty-one years old, of 37 Main Street, while he was on his way home early yesterday morning. They secured his gold watch.

—Thomas Spillane, thirty-five years old, of 926 Quincy Street, has reported to the police that he was robbed Saturday night of a gold watch, valued at $35, a diamond ring worth $100, and $20 in cash while walking from the bridge entrance to the corner of Jay and Johnson Streets.

—Richard Jones, a veteran of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, was found dead in a lot in Wallabout Street early yesterday morning. He was homeless, and is supposed to have died from exhaustion. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic will bury him.

—Thomas McCarty of 37 Taylor Street was arrested Saturday on the charge of dealing in policy slips. The police found in his room three rubber stamps, 500 printed policy receipts, 4,000 policy slips, and two "dream" books.

—Perry Greason, twenty-two years old, of 177 South Ninth Street, fell from his bicycle in Prospect Park yesterday, and fractured his nose. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon, and taken home.

—The Brooklyn Presbytery will meet in the South Third Street Presbyterian Church this afternoon. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Talmage will be dismissed to the Presbytery at Washington, D. C.

—John Barrett, forty-one years old, a lodger at 52 Fulton Street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife yesterday morning. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

—James McGarry, seventeen years old, of 127 Eckford Street, while fishing from the pier at the foot of Noble Street yesterday fell overboard and was drowned.

Long Island.

—Charles H. Perkins, manager of the Perkins Jubilee Singers, was arrested in Centre Moriches Saturday night for carrying concealed weapons. He was fined $5. He said that he had been threatened with assault, and after paying his fine asked for a police escort to his hotel. He was guarded on his way there by a policeman and five citizens.

—Flushing Village Trustees are arranging to light that place on a novel plan. An electric lighting company offers, in return for the right to erect poles and string wire to furnish the village free with one arc light for every 250 incandescent lights put in stores and houses.

—Burglars broke into the residence of Henry C. Stolz, in Hicksville Saturday night. They destroyed a number of pictures, upset the furniture, and committed other depredations.

—A petition of the residents of Springfield for street lights has been rejected by the officials of the town of Jamaica.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	6:03	Sun sets	5:33
Moon rises	7:07		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:36	10:07	3:12	3:34
Governors Island	10:00	10:13	3:51	4:34
Hell Gate	11:53	12:06	5:19	6:02

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Britannia	Gibraltar	Sept. 23
Isleworth	Gibraltar	Sept. 22
Niagara	Nassau	Oct. 1
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Sept. 22
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 3
Werra	Genoa	Sept. 26

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

Ailsa	Kingston	Oct.

Monday
October 7-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"IS THINE HEART RIGHT"

New Sermon by the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage.

A POINT-BLANK QUESTION ASKED

His Diagnosis of Spiritual Conditions —A Repenting Heart Needed First of All—Charity is for the Charitable.

"A Point Blank Question" is the subject of the sermon that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., has prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES this week, the text being taken from Second, Kings, x., 15: "Is thine heart right?" The sermon follows:

With mettled horses at full speed, for he was celebrated for fast driving, Jehu, the warrior and King, returns from battle. But, seeing Jehonadab, an acquaintance, by the wayside, he shouts, "Whoa! whoa!" to the lathered span. Then, leaning over to Jehonadab, Jehu salutes him in the words of the text—words not more appropriate for that hour and that place than for this hour and place—"Is thine heart right?"

I should like to hear of your physical health. Well myself, I like to have everybody else well; and so might ask, Is your eyesight right, your hearing right, your nerves right, your lungs right, your entire body right? But I am busy to-day taking diagnosis of the more important spiritual conditions. I should like to hear of your financial welfare. I want everybody to have plenty of money, ample apparel, large storehouse, and comfortable residence; and I might ask, Is your business right, your income right, your worldly surroundings right? But what are these financial questions compared with the inquiry as to whether you have been able to pay your debts to God; as to whether you are insured for eternity; as to whether you are ruining yourself by the long-credit system of the soul? I have known men to have no more than one loaf of bread at a time, and yet to own a government bond of heaven worth more than the whole material universe.

The question I ask you to-day is not in regard to your habits. I make no inquiry about your integrity, or your chastity, or your sobriety. I do not mean to stand on the outside of the gate and ring the bell; but, coming up the steps, I open the door and come to the private apartment of the soul; and with the earnestness of a man that must give an account for this day's work, I cry out, O man, O woman, immortal! is thine heart right?

Life Not Right, Heart Not Right.

I will not insult you by an argument to prove that we are by nature all wrong. If there be a factory explosion, and the smokestack be upset, and the wheels be broken in two, and the engine unjointed, and the ponderous bars be twisted, and a man should look in and say that nothing was the matter, you would pronounce him a fool. Well, it needs no acumen to discover that our nature is all atwist and askew and unjointed. The thing doesn't work right. The biggest trouble we have in the world is with our souls. Men sometimes say that, though their lives may not be just right, their heart is all right. Impossible. A farmer never puts the poorest apples on the top of his barrel; nor does the merchant place the meanest goods in his show window. The best part of us is our outward life. I do not stop to discuss whether we all fell in Adam, for we have been our own Adams, and have all eaten of the forbidden fruit, and have been turned out of the paradise of holiness and peace; and though the flaming sword that stood at the gate to keep us out has changed position and comes behind to drive us in, we will not go.

The Bible account of us is not exaggerated when it says that we are poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked. Poor: The wretch that stands shivering on our doorstep on a cold day is not so much in need of bread as we are of spiritual help. Blind: Why, the man whose eyes perished in the powder blast, and who for these ten years has gone feeling his way from street to street, is not in such utter darkness as we. Naked: Why, there is not one rag of holiness left to hide the shame of our sin. Sick: Why, the leprosy has eaten into the head, and the heart, and the hands, and the feet; and the marasmus of an everlasting wasting away has already seized on some of us.

But the meanest thing for a man to do is to discourse about an evil without pointing a way to have it remedied. I speak of the thirst of your hot tongue only that I may show you the living stream that drops crystalline and sparkling from the Rock of Ages, and pours a river of gladness to your feet. If I show you the rents in your coat, it is only because the door of God's wardrobe now swings open, and here is a robe, white with the fleece of the Lamb of God, and of a cut and make that an angel would not be ashamed to wear. If I show you the black, moldy bread that you are munching, it is only to give you the bread made out of the finest wheat that grows on the celestial hills, and baked in the fires of the Cross; and one crumb of which would be enough to make all heaven a banquet. Hear it, one and all, and tell it to your friends when you go home, that the Lord Jesus Christ can make the heart right.

First we need a repenting heart. If for the last ten, twenty, or forty years of life we have been going on in the wrong way, it is time that we turned around and started in the opposite direction. If we offend our friends, we are glad to apologize. God is our best friend, and yet how many of us have never apologized for the wrongs we have done Him!

There is nothing that we so much need to get rid of as sin. It is a horrible black monster. It ruined Eden. It killed Christ. It has blasted the world. Men keep dogs in kennels, and rabbits in a warren, and cattle in a pen. What a man that would be who would shut them up in his parlor! But this foul dog of sin, and these herds of transgression, we have entertained for many a long year in our heart, which should be the cleanest, brightest room in all our nature. Out with the vile herd! Begone, ye befoulers of an immortal nature!

Turn out the beasts and let Christ come in! A heathen came to an early Christian who had the reputation of curing diseases. The Christian said: "You must have all your idols destroyed." The heathen gave to the Christian the key to his house, that he might go in and destroy the idols. He battered to pieces all he saw, but still the man did not get well. The Christian said to him: "There must be some idol in your house not yet destroyed." The heathen confessed that there was one idol of beaten gold that he could not bear to give up. After a while, when that was destroyed, in answer to the prayer of the Christian, the sick man got well.

Man's Sins Surround Him.

Many a man has awakened in his dying hours to find his sins all about him. They clambered up on the right side of the bed, and on the left side, and over the headboard, and over the footboard, and horribly devoured the soul.

Repent! the voice celestial cries,
Nor longer dare delay;
The wretch that scorns the mandate dies,
And meets a fiery day.

Again, we need a believing heart. A good many years ago a weary one went up one of the hills of Asia Minor, and with two logs on his back cried out to all the world, offering to carry their sins and sorrows. They pursued him. They slapped him in the face. They mocked him. When he groaned, they groaned. They shook their fists at him. They spat on him. They hounded him as though he were a wild beast. His healing of the sick, his sight-giving to the blind, his mercy to the outcast, silenced not the revenge of the world. His prayers and benedictions were lost in that whirlwind of execration: "Away with him! Away with him!"

Ah! it was not merely the two pieces of wood that he carried; it was the transgressions of the race, the anguish of the ages, the wrath of God, the sorrows of hell, the stupendous interests of an unending eternity. No wonder his back bent. No wonder the blood started from every pore. No wonder that he crouched under a torture that made the sun faint, and the everlasting hills tremble, and the dead rush up in their winding sheets, as he cried: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." But the cup did not pass. None to comfort.

There he hangs! What has that hand done that it should be thus crushed in the palm? It has been healing the lame and wiping away tears. What has that foot been doing that it should be so lacerated? It has been going about doing good. Of what has the victim been guilty? Guilty of saving a world. Tell me, ye heavens and earth, was there ever such another criminal? Was there ever such a crime? On that hill of carnage, that sunless day, amid those howling rioters, may not your sins and mine have perished? I believe it. Oh, the ransom has been paid. Those arms of Jesus were stretched out so wide, that when He brought them together again they might embrace the world. Oh, that I might, out of the blossoms of the Spring, or the flaming foliage of the Autumn, make one wreath for my Lord! Oh, that all the triumphal arches of the world could be swung in one gateway, where the King of Glory might come in! Oh, that all the harps and trumpets and organs of earthly music might, in one anthem, speak His praise!

But what were earthly flowers to him who walketh amid the snow of the white lilies of heaven? What were arches of earthly masonry to him who hath about his throne a rainbow spun out of everlasting sunshine? What were all earthly music to him when the hundred and forty and four thousand on one side, and cherubim and seraphim and archangels stand on the other side, and all the space between is filled with the doxologies of eternal jubilee—the hosanna of a redeemed earth, the hallelujah of unfallen angels, song after song rising about the throne of God and of the Lamb? In that pure, high place, let him hear us. Stop! harps of heaven, that our poor cry may be heard. O my Lord Jesus! it will not hurt Thee for one hour to step out from the shining throng. They will make it all up when Thou goest back again. Come hither, O blessed One, that we may kiss Thy feet. Our hearts, too long withheld, we now surrender into Thy keeping. When Thou goest back, tell it to all the immortals that the lost are found, and let the Father's house ring with the music and the dance.

They have some old wine in heaven, not used except in rare festivities. In this world, those who are accustomed to use wine on great occasions bring out the beverage and say: "This wine is thirty years old," or "forty years old." But the wine of heaven is more than eighteen centuries old. It was prepared at the time when Christ trod the winepress alone. When such grievous sinners as we come back, methinks the chamberlain of heaven cries out to the servants: "This is unusual joy! Bring up from the vaults of heaven that old wine. Fill all the tankards. Let all the white-robed guests drink to the immortal health of those new-born sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty." "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth"; and God grant that that one may be you!

Have Forgiveness for All.

Again, to have a right heart, it must be a forgiving heart. An old writer says: "To return good for evil is Godlike; good for good is manlike; evil for good devil-like." Which of these natures have we? Christ will have nothing to do with us as long as we keep any old grudge. We have all been cheated and lied about. There are people who dislike us so much that if we should come down to poverty and disgrace they would say, "Good for him! Didn't I tell you so?" They do not understand us. Unsanctified human nature says, "Wait till you get a good crack at him, and when at last you find him in a tight place, give it to him. Flay him alive. No quarter. Leave not a rag of reputation. Jump on him with both feet. Pay him in his own coin—sarcasm for sarcasm, scorn for scorn, abuse for abuse." But, my friends, that is not the right kind of heart. No man ever did so mean a thing toward us as we have done toward God. And if we cannot forgive others, how can we expect God to forgive us? Thousands of men have been kept out of heaven by an unforgiving heart.

Here is some one who says, "I will forgive that man the wrong he did me about that house and lot; I will forgive that man who overreached me in a bargain; I will forgive that man who sold me a shoddy overcoat; I forgive them—all but one. That man I cannot forgive. The villain—I can hardly keep my hands off him. If my going to heaven depends on my forgiving him, then I will stay out." Wrong feeling. If a man lie to me once, I am not called to trust him again. If a man betray me once, I am not called to put confidence in him again. But I would have no rest if I could not offer a sincere prayer for the temporal and everlasting welfare of all men, whatever meanness and outrage they have inflicted upon me. If you want to get your heart right, strike a match and burn up all your old grudges, and blow the ashes away. "If you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses."

An old Christian black woman was going along the streets of New-York with a basket of apples that she had for sale. A rough sailor ran against her and upset the basket, and stood back expecting to hear her scold frightfully, but she stooped down and picked up the apples and said: "God forgive you, my son, as I do." The sailor saw the meanness of what he had done, and felt in his pocket for his money, and insisted that she should take it all. Though she was black, he called her mother, and said: "Forgive me, mother, I will never do anything so mean again." Ah! there is a power in a forgiving spirit to overcome all hardness. There is no way of conquering men like that of bestowing upon them your pardon, whether they will accept it or not.

Again, a right heart is an expectant heart. It is a poor business to be building castles in the air. Enjoy what you have now. Don't spoil your comfort in the small house because you expect a larger one. Don't fret about your income when it is three or four dollars per day, because you expect to have, after awhile, ten dollars per day; or the thousand a year, because you expect it to be twenty thousand a year. But about heavenly things, the more we think, the better. Those castles are not in the air but on the hills, and we have a deed of them in our possession. I like to see a man all full of heaven. He talks heaven. He sings heaven. He prays heaven. He dreams heaven. Some of us in our sleep have had the good place open to us. We saw the pinnacles in the sky. We heard the clicks of the white horses on which victors rode, and the clapping of the cymbals of eternal triumph. And while in our sleep we were glad that our sorrows were over and burdens done with, the throne of God grew whiter and whiter and whiter, till we opened our eyes and saw that it was only the sun of earthly morning shining on our pillow. To have a right heart you need to be filled with this expectancy. It would make your privations and annoyances more bearable.

Burdens Fall at Heaven's Gate.

In the midst of the City of Paris stands a statue of the good but broken-hearted Josephine. I never imagined that marble could be smitten into such tenderness. It seems not lifeless. If the spirit of Josephine be disentabernacled, the soul of the Empress has taken possession of this figure. I am not yet satisfied that it is stone. The puff of the dress on the arm seems to need but the pressure of the finger to indent it. The figures at the bottom of the robe, the ruffle at the neck, the fur lining on the dress, the embroidery of the satin, the cluster of lily and leaf and rose in her hand, the poise of her body as she seems to come sailing out of the sky—her face calm, humble, beautiful, but yet sad—attest the genius of the sculptor and the beauty of the heroine he celebrates. Looking up through the rifts of the coronet that encircles her brow, I could see the sky beyond, the great heavens where all woman's wrongs shall be righted, and the story of endurance and resignation shall be told to all the ages. The rose and the lily in the hand of Josephine will never drop their petals. Believe not the recent slanders upon her memory. The children of God, whether they suffer on earth in palaces or in hovels, shall come to that glorious rest. Oh, heaven, sweet heaven! at thy gate we set down all our burdens and griefs. The place will be full. Here there are vacant chairs at the hearth and at the table, but there are no vacant chairs in heaven. The crowns all worn; the thrones all mounted. Some talk of heaven as though it were a very handsome church, where a few favored spirits would come in and sit down on finely cushioned seats all by themselves, and sing psalms to all eternity. No, no. "I saw a great multitude that no man could number standing before the throne. He that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and it was twelve thousand furlongs"—that is, fifteen hundred miles—in circumference. Ah! heaven is not a little colony, at one corner of God's dominion, where a man's entrance depends upon what kind of clothes he has on his back, and how much money he has in his purse, but a vast empire. God grant that the light of that blessed world may shine upon us in our last moment.

The first time I crossed the Atlantic the roughest time we had was at the mouth of Liverpool Harbor. We arrived at nightfall, and were obliged to lie there till the morning, waiting for the rising of the tide, before we could go up to the city. How the vessel pitched and writhed in the water! So, sometimes, the last illness of the Christian is a struggle. He is almost through the voyage. The waves of temptation toss his soul, but he waits for the morning. At last the light dawns, and the tides of joy rise in his soul, and he sails up and casts anchor within the veil.

Is thy heart right? What question can compare with this in importance? It is a business question. Do you not realize that you will soon have to go out of that store, that you will soon have to resign that partnership, that soon among all the millions of dollars' worth of goods that are sold you will not have the handling of a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, or a penny-worth of anything; that soon, if a conflagration should start at Central Park and sweep everything to the Battery, it would not disturb you; that soon, if every cashier should abscond, and every insurance company should fail, it would not affect you? What are the questions that stop this side of the grave compared with the questions that reach beyond it? Are you making losses that are to be everlasting? Are you making purchases for eternity? Are you jobbing for time when you might be wholesaling for eternity? What question of the store is so broad at the base and so altitudinous and so overwhelming as the question, "Is thy heart right?"

What Avail Are Earthly Triumphs?

Or is it a domestic question? Is it something about father, or mother, or companion, or son, or daughter, that you think is comparable with this question in importance? Do you not realize that by universal and inexorable law all these relations will be broken up? Your father will be gone, your mother will be gone, your companion will be gone, your child will be gone, you will be gone, and then this supernal question will begin to harvest its chief gains, or deplore its worst losses, roll up into its mightiest magnitude, or sweep its vast circles. What difference now does it make to Napoleon III. whether he triumphed or surrendered at Sedan? Whether he lived at the Tuileries or at Chislehurst, whether he was Emperor or exile? They laid him out in his coffin in the dress of a Field Marshal. Did that give him any better chance for the next world than if he had been laid out in a plain shroud? And soon to us what will be the difference, whether in this world we rode or walked, were bowed to or maltreated, were applauded or hissed at, were welcomed in or kicked out, while laying hold of every moment of the great future, and burning in all the splendor or grief, and overarching and undergoing all time and all eternity, is the plain, simple, practical, thrilling, agonizing, overwhelming question, "Is thy heart right?" Have you within you a repenting heart, an expectant heart? If not, I must write upon your soul what George Whitefield wrote upon the window pane with his diamond ring. He tarried in an elegant house over night, but found that there was no God recognized in that house. Before he left his room in the morning, with his ring he wrote upon the window pane, "One thing thou lackest." After the guest was gone, the housewife came and looked at the window, and saw the inscription, and called her husband and her children; and God, through that ministry of the window glass, brought them all to Jesus. Though you may to-day be surrounded by comforts and luxuries, and feel that you have need of nothing, if you are not the children of God, with the signet-ring of Christ's love, let me inscribe upon your souls, "One thing thou lackest!"

AGAIN IN PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Resumes His Duties.

Dr. Lyman Abbott occupied the pulpit at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, for the first time since the Summer vacation, and since the unfortunate mishap that occurred to him at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, a few weeks ago.

The church was crowded, there being present many of the advance guard of the delegates to the New-York State Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which is to be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Dr. Abbott had his left arm in a sling, but was apparently in good health. His voice and step were firm, and his accident had deprived him of none of his wonted vigor of utterance. Dr. Abbott chose as his text the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, i., 17: "Christ sent me not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel." In part Dr. Abbott spoke as follows:

"In this first Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians Paul gives some account of his mission. It is partly negative; it is partly affirmative. 'I have not been sent,' he says, 'to baptize, not to preach with rhetorical eloquence, nor to propound the philosophy of religion.' And we have these negatives elsewhere, as, for instance, Christ. Who says He is not appointed to administer civil justice. Over against these negatives the affirmative statement is made, 'I am sent as the herald of glad tidings.'

A Seven Years' Pastorate.

"Seven years ago this Fall I commenced my ministry over you as your pastor. This Summer I have had some hours of solitude—not loneliness; those are very different hours—that have afforded me an opportunity of looking back on the past and turning my thoughts on the future, and considering what is my mission, why I am here, and, so following Paul's example, I am working to accomplish this mission as well as I can. I want to tell you what that mission seems to me to be, in contrast with some views of a mission which seem to be erroneous.

"In the first place, then, Christ has not sent me to baptize; that is, he has not sent me to administer sacraments. There is a theory of the Church that makes the sacrament the centre of the Church, and the minister a priest; that this minister has received a special grace from God, and it is supposed to be his special function to pass this grace over to those who come to receive it, and, most of all, to pass it through the sacrament; that the bread and wine become different from other bread and wine, and that this translation is something which he alone can do. Let some other man pray over the water, it remains unholy water, and the bread and wine become common bread and wine.

"I disavow this. I am no priest. I am not sent to administer the sacraments. Baptism is simply a testimony whereby a person sanctifies himself to God. The communion is the common, natural expression of fellowship with Christ. I say frankly that I doubt if it is strictly true that Christ appointed these two ordinances to remain through the Church for all time.

The Value of Baptism.

"He found baptism and he said 'Baptize.' The value of baptism and the value of the bread and wine depends upon the spirit in which it is taken.

"I am no priest; I am not sent to administer sacraments, and I am not sent to govern. The Pope has lately issued an encyclical, in which he calls upon the people of England to return to the Church of Rome. Cardinal Vaughan says that it means to return to papal allegiance and to accept the divine right of the Pope to govern the Church.

"It is curious that the successor of Peter says, 'I have the divine right to govern the Church,' and Peter says, 'I have no authority to lord it over the Church.'

"The greatest evils that have come into the Church have come through the assumption of power by a hierarchy. Sometimes they have come through a papal hierarchy, sometimes through the medium of an Anglican hierarchy, sometimes through the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a peripatetic body of varying and changing popes; sometimes through an individual hierarchy, made up by the members of a single church and the Deacons.

"Fortunately, I do not want to govern. I say fortunately, because, if I did want to govern, I should have a hard time of it in this church. I have no desire to govern, but I thank you for the great influence that you accord me; I love influence. I have no desire for power, and God has not sent me to be a ruler in the Church.

Not Sent as a Reformer.

"He has not sent me to be a civil reformer or a political reformer. A man once came to Christ, and said, 'Speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance,' and Christ replied that he was not a judge and had nothing to do with the matter.

"Christ has not come to set up an imperium in imperio, and it is not the duty of Christ's minister to determine what shall be the political condition of the State. I confess that sometimes I would like to be a reformer. I confess, when a political election is coming on, I should like to take the hustings and speak on this side or that side, but I lay it aside for the grander opportunity that is afforded me.

"In the main, the work of a minister is not to give men a different form of society; it is not to be a reformer; it is to give them a new principle in life—to be a regenerator. The world has never been the better when the ministers have undertaken to be the politicians.

"The world was not the better when the Roman Catholic Church ruled Europe. England does not seem to be better for the Bishops that are in the House of Lords. No, I am not sent to be a political reformer. It is true that I cannot preach this Gospel of Christ without bringing it to bear upon social and political evils. That is one thing; it is quite another to undertake to tell men what should be the form of political or social organizations.

Laid Oratorical Ambitions Aside.

"Christ has not sent me to please men with oratory, not, says Paul, with enticing words of man's wisdom; not what men sometimes call the pulpit orator. I confess frankly the time was when I would have been glad to be an orator. I believe I may truly say that all that ambition I have laid aside; I have it no more. I desire only to talk to this congregation of 1,000 or 1,500, as I would talk to one man, face to face.

"I would be humiliated if you went out and said, 'What a fine discourse! What a beautiful sermon!' No, I am not sent to be an orator. Count all the orations of Daniel Webster, you can get them all in a book. Do you expect a minister to come to you with two orations a week? It would be absurd.

"Nor have I been sent to preach a system of philosophy, though I must confess I have some temptation and some ambition, and should like to deliver a course of lectures on systematic theology in a theological seminary, but I don't expect to live to do it. I do think perhaps, by and by, when my preaching days are over, I may try to cast religious thought into a modern form of phrase. When I come to dwell upon my mission I am sure it is not to be a teacher of philosophy. The world will not be saved by the old theology, and perhaps it will not be saved by the new theology. It will be saved not by the theory of Christ, but by personal love of Him. It will not be by the theory of inspiration of this Book, [the Bible,] old or new, but the inspiration of loving God that comes from this Book as from no other thing. It will not be by philosophy of God; it will be by having the love of God in your own souls.

Sent to Preach Christ's Doctrines.

"I am not sent as a priest to administer sacraments; I am not sent as a ruler to govern the Church; I am not sent as a political and social reformer to tell men what the forces of their organizations should be; I am not sent to please and tickle audiences with oratory; I am not sent even to reconstruct a new philosophy of religion. I am sent to preach the Gospel of Christ. I hope this Fall and Winter to preach Christ more, more directly, more immediately, more personally, more faithfully, with more and more inspiration than I have ever done before.

"The Gospel of Christ, what does it mean? It means, first of all, this—that I am the herald of the Gospel. Those are the heralds of the Gospel, men who come running to men with their faces full of light and voices full of admiration, saying: 'The emancipation has come, and the kingdom of God is at hand. Emancipation is here.'

"The Lord God has taken away the sins of the world. He has done it and is here. You are carrying your burden of sin when you need not. The past is dead and gone; Christ has buried it, and we instinctively turn our faces to the future because our duties lie with the present and the future; the past lies without.

"I am the herald of the new life and of the new interpretation of man. What is man? Well, if you want to know what he is, read the daily newspapers; if you want to know what it is going to be, read the life of Jesus of Nazareth.

"The daily newspaper is a mirror. It is held up before American life and upon it is portrayed the lying, the covetousness, and deceit and uncharitableness in daily life, and parallel with it deeds of good and of charity and kindness and self-sacrifice. There are some things there we do not like, and the remedy is not to change the looking glass but to change the face.

"I am the herald of the Burden Bearer who takes the sins from you. Let Him take them off. Christ has swept away the veil that separated the Holy of Holies from our view and bids you enter. Go in, Christ, whose coming sounds the triumphant note of victory and the assurance that our faces may turn with those who have gone before, saying 'Hallelujah! Hallelujah!' The Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

THE REV. DR. PARKHURST ON SIN.

Christ the Only Perfect Thing, but Man May Emulate Him.

"Sin" was the subject of the sermon which Dr. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning to a large congregation in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

He discussed Jesus Christ as a man, and said that it was possible for man to be as good as Jesus was. Dr. Parkhurst said that Jesus was tempted, and had a struggle to be good, just as every one has.

"I have heard of many persons being excommunicated," he said, in part, "for not believing that Jesus Christ was half Son, but I never heard of any one being excommunicated for believing that Jesus Christ was part human. He was out and out a man; he was human.

"Sin is so much a part of man that we are inclined to think that man and sin cannot be separated. Sin is unnatural. God only created one perfect thing or being, and that was Jesus Christ. He is the only perfect man ever created.

"God never created a perfect tree, a perfect crystal, or any other perfect thing. God had the perfect in His mind, but for some reason of His own He made nothing perfect except Jesus Christ.

"If Christ could be pure and good, and not sin while a man, we can do likewise. We can keep pure and free from sin. There was nothing superhuman about Jesus Christ—He was no better than man can be."

TOO MUCH ACTIVITY ON SICK LEAVE

Policeman McKenna Threw Flanagan's Hat into the Street and Arrested Him—Will Have To Meet Charges.

Acting Police Captain Westervelt of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, with Sergt. McDermott as witness, has forwarded to Police Headquarters charges against Policeman John J. McKenna of that precinct. McKenna is supposed to be on sick leave.

John Flanagan, nineteen years old, a mechanic, and McKenna got into a quarrel on an up-town-bound cable car of the Columbus Avenue line about 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. McKenna was in citizen's clothes, without his badge. It is said that Flanagan called McKenna "one of Roosevelt's fly cops." As the car was nearing One Hundredth Street McKenna threw Flanagan's hat into the street. McKenna is a large man, and Flanagan a mere stripling, but the youth faced McKenna and ordered him to pick up the hat. In some way McKenna was pushed from the car.

The car was stopped, and a crowd gathered. McKenna dragged Flanagan to the pavement and called to a policeman who was standing by to arrest him. The policeman refused to make the arrest. McKenna then seized Flanagan and literally ran him over to the West One Hundredth Street Station, and threw him in.

Several persons who saw the whole affair had followed and entered the station house. Among them were William Calhoun of 75 West One Hundredth Street, and Walter Dalton of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Both say that McKenna was very drunk and abused Flanagan.

Sergt. McDermott was at the desk. McKenna made a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against Flanagan. Although McKenna seemed intoxicated, Flanagan appeared to be intoxicated also, and he was locked up.

Mr. Calhoun had spoken to McKenna in the street. When the policeman noticed him in the station house he turned to him and ordered him out. Mr. Calhoun had followed to make charges against McKenna, and he refused to go. "Then I'll have you locked up, too," McKenna is said to have replied.

He charged Mr. Calhoun with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. Sergt. McDermott heard Mr. Calhoun's story, and refused to take the charge.

This angered McKenna, and he created such a scene that everybody not directly interested was ordered out of the station house. McKenna was taken by four policemen into a back room. He was kept there till Police Surgeon John H. Nesbitt arrived. The surgeon pronounced him to be just recovering from a state of intoxication.

Flanagan was let out on bail. He appeared in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, but McKenna declined to press his charge, and he was freed by Magistrate Flammer, who reprimanded the policeman.

McKenna has an unsavory record. He was formerly a Park policeman, but was dismissed nearly eight years ago for stabbing a man at the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. He was reinstated and made a municipal policeman.

Society of Chemical Industry.

The New-York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, which is international in scope, and the headquarters of which are at Stratford, England, will have its annual dinner at the Hotel Empire this evening. Thomas Tyrer of the Stirling Chemical Works of Stratford, England, is President of the parent society; the Treasurer, E. Rider Cook, President of the East London Soap Works, and the Secretary is Charles G. Griswell of 9 Bridge Street, Westminster. A. H. Mason is the President of the New-York section. Mr. Griswell and ex-President Ludwig Mond will address the members.

MANY WANT TO BE MAYOR

The Canvass for Nominations in Long Island City.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ALL PARTIES

Republican and Jefferson Democracy Conventions to Meet This Week —Ex-Mayor Gleason Already in the Field.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 6.—There are a few miserable men in this city. They are the delegates to the Republican City Convention and the delegates to the City Convention of the Jefferson wing of the Democracy.

The Republican Convention will be held to-morrow evening, and the Jefferson Democracy will meet on Tuesday afternoon.

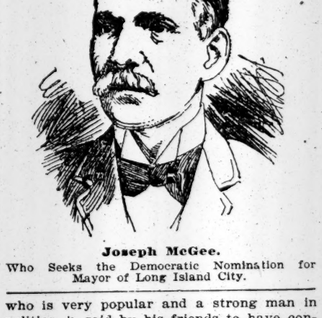
There are three aspirants for the Republican nomination for Mayor, and four for the Jefferson nomination. The candidates are not wasting any time in their canvass for the nomination, and the two sets of delegates are being kept up nights listening to the claims of those anxious to be standard bearers.

George H. Smith,
Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for Mayor of Long Island City.

The Gleason faction has already placed its leader in the field, and the ex-Mayor is strengthening his "political fences" while his opponents are waiting for the time to arrive to name their candidates.

There are forty-nine delegates to the Republican City Convention. The friends of Mr. Knauer say he has twenty-six delegates, while the friends of Dr. Strong claim twenty-eight for their man, and ex-Judge Manley's adherents say he has a few. The delegates alloted to the three candidates by their friends exceed the number elected by about ten. But then that is nothing in Long Island City politics. The policy here is to claim everything.

In the Jefferson Party there is great uncertainty. Ex-Supervisor George H. Smith, who is very popular and a strong man in politics, is said by his friends to have control of the delegates from the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards. The delegates from the Second Ward are said to be solid for some one, while the First Ward delegation, it is reported, s divided. Some of the Jefferson leaders say that Assemblyman John P. Madden will get the nomination, while others are equally positive that Mr. Smith will capture it; and the friends of Alderman Joseph Cassidy, who hails from the Second Ward, want to know why he should not be nominated for Mayor.



Joseph McGee,
Who Seeks the Democratic Nomination for Mayor of Long Island City.

Alderman McGee has organized an independent party, and says that he will be heard from at the right time. It looks as though he would.

There are many peculiar things about the Mayoralty campaign. It has already caused divisions between the voting members of families, and there is an indication that the women will take a hand in the fight. Feeling runs high and, while some people stop on street corners to argue the merits of the men they advocate, others do their arguing over their back-yard fences. Since the commencement of the fight, there has developed a great deal of the 'I-don't-want-to-play-in-your-yard" feeling between neighbors. There are a number of families who want to move, but they are remaining in their old homes until election day, just "to get square" with some one politically.

Each of the five wards of the city claims to have an unusual political feature. In the First Ward resides a Democratic aspirant for Mayoralty honors, who can count among his brothers, uncles, cousins, brothers-in-law, and the male relatives of those relations about eighty solid votes. This man feels that his family connections entitle him to consideration at the hands of his party. In the Second Ward Hugo Schmidt has been nominated by the Gleason people for Overseer of the Poor, while his brother, Otto, expects the Republican nomination for Ward Alderman, and the family is said to anticipate a lively time.

The Fourth Ward's particular claim to distinction in the fight is the desire of a woman to be a candidate for office. Mrs. M. J. R. N. Strang wants to succeed herself as School Trustee. Mrs. Strang has held the office for ten years, having defeated every man nominated against her. She expects to be renominated by the Republicans, and if she secures the honor the Democrats will, it is conceded, have a difficult time to find a man to enter the contest.

The Fifth Ward's claim to peculiarity was only secured last night, and it came as the result of the Republican primaries for the election of delegates to the City and County Conventions. While there is not a scarcity of good Republicans in the ward, the result of the voting at the primaries elected one man to five positions. When the vote was announced it was given out in this manner: "Delegate to the City Convention, Dr. John T. D. Donnelly; delegate to the County Convention, Dr. J. T. D. Donnelly; member of General Committee, Mr. J. T. D. Donnelly; President ward association, J. T. D. Donnelly, Esq.; Inspector of Election, Mr. John Thomas Donald Donnelly."

The Republican primaries are responsible for other things peculiar. City Treasurer Lucien Knapp and Edward Dowling, doorkeeper of the State Senate, President of the Lincoln Club, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Alderman at Large, reside in the Fourth Election District of the First Ward. Both wanted to go as delegates to the County Convention, which elects seven members of the County Central Committee and fourteen delegates to the party's Senatorial Convention. Both also wanted to represent their election districts in the City General Committee of the party. Both worked hard at the primaries to fulfil their ambition. The result of the vote showed that Mr. Dowling was elected as delegate to the County Convention by 1 vote, and that Mr. Knapp was chosen member of the City Committee by 1 vote. Ex-Justice Manley wanted to go to the County Convention as a delegate from the Second Election District of the First Ward. He was defeated by 1 vote.

Edward J. Knauer,
Republican Candidate for the Nomination for Mayor of Long Island City.

Of the eight men prominently mentioned in connection with the nominations, five are at present office holders and the other three have held office. George H. Smith has represented the city in the Queens County Board of Supervisors three times. He has also held the office of School Trustee and School Commissioner of his ward. He is one of the prominent business men of the city, being engaged in the coal business, besides doing a large contracting business. He was born in New-York in 1844, and has resided in this city so long that he feels as if he had always been a Long Islander. Mr. Smith is confident that he will be the nominee of the Jefferson Convention, and his confidence is shared by his friends, who are numerous throughout the city. People who have known Mr. Smith for years say that he would make an excellent Chief Executive.

Alderman at Large Joseph McGee, who, by virtue of his office, is a member of the General Improvement Commission, conducts a large iron foundry. He aspires to the Jefferson nomination, and, should he fail to get it, says he will be heard from anyhow. Mr. McGee is a fighter. He likes politics, and will not be retired just because the faction of which he is a member desires him to step aside. The Alderman has a host of relatives, to say nothing of his friends, and, should he not get the nomination he seeks, he will probably be heard from as an independent candidate. Should he run, he will take a good many votes away from somebody else.

Lucius N. Manley,
Who Seeks the Republican Nomination for Mayor of Long Island City.

Assemblyman John B. Madden is working hard for the Jeffersonian nomination. His friends say he is certain to get it. Mr. Madden is a young man. He gave up the post of chief clerk in the City Water Department to run for member of the Assembly, defeating ex-Mayor Gleason. His advocates say that he beat Gleason for the Assembly and can beat him for the Mayoralty.

Alderman Joseph Cassidy of the Second Ward would like to get the nomination for Mayor. Mr. Cassidy divides his time between a large flower establishment in Blissville and politics. He is serving his first term as Alderman, and is considered a fighter.

Joseph Cassidy.
Candidate for the Democratic Mayoralty Nomination in Long Island City.

Alderman Edward J. Knauer is a Republican, and represents the Fifth Ward in the Common Council. He is a lawyer and a member of the firm of Knevals & Perry of New-York, of which the late President Arthur was a member. Mr. Knauer is serving his second term in the Board of Aldermen. He was formerly President of the Astoria Athletic Club, and is very popular in the city. He has made an active canvass for the nomination, and his friends are confident that he will secure it.

Ex-Police Justice Lucius N. Manley is a practicing lawyer in this city. He was first elected to fill an unexpired term as Justice, and was afterward elected to a full term. Three years ago he resigned the office to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor, being a contestant against Mr. Sanford and Mr. Gleason. Mr. Manley only announced himself as a candidate a few days ago, but even in that short time he has made his canvass felt.

Dr. Benjamin G. Strong is the present Coroner for this city, having been elected by the Republicans. Dr. Strong enjoys a large practice, and is popular. He has not been idle, and is said to be pretty certain of capturing his party's convention. He is already being called "Mayor Strong" by his friends.

Ex-Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason, who was nominated several days ago by his party, he being the only candidate for the honor, is making his fifth canvass for the office of Mayor. He has the distinction of having served longer as Mayor of the city than any other incumbent of the office. He filled two terms and held over for over twenty days while the courts were trying to straighten out the misspelling of Mayor Sanford's name by the Inspectors of Election. Mr. Sanford's name appeared spelled in eight different ways on the returns.

Patrick J. Gleason,
The Ex-Mayor Who Wields the Axe.

A man who has followed politics very closely in this city said to-night that the activity for the office of Mayor is due to the fear that the next Mayor will be the last in this city. He predicted that before the term of three years expires Greater New-York would have become an established fact.

PARK, NOT MILITARY POST

War Department Considers It Has No Use for the Palisades.

A PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Interior Department Might Take Charge of the Palisades as it Does of Yellowstone—Views of Army Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Much interest has been shown here in the articles published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES looking toward the saving of the Palisades of the Hudson from ruin. The remarkable natural beauties of the Palisades are appreciated by all Washingtonians who have viewed them, and there would be great satisfaction here if steps could be taken to preserve them for all time to come.

The difficulties in the way of a comprehensive plan are well understood. The quarrymen who have acquired rights in the region have sufficiently demonstrated that they are dead to any considerations of sentiment. They are despoiling the Palisades for profit, and their greed will naturally stand in the way of the easy accomplishment of any plan of preservation that may be set on foot.

It is regarded here as a hopeful sign that some of the property owners on the Palisades have signified their willingness to resign their title to that part of their holdings which naturally would be comprised in any park scheme for a reasonable price. In view of the action taken last Winter by the New-York Leg

HARVARD'S BIG CLASSES

Unusually Large Registration in Scientific Branches.

COLLEGE WORK MADE MUCH HARDER

Restrictions Which Cause Comment—The President's Reception to Freshmen—The Fogg Art Museum.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 6.—A week has now passed since the opening of the college year, and some idea of the year's work is obtainable. There is every prospect of a very successful year in all the educational departments. There is an unusually large registration, especially in the scientific branches.

Perhaps the most remarkable increase in any one department, however, is seen in chemistry. There are 510 men enrolled in different chemical courses, which is an increase of 140 over any previous year.

The exact figures of registration in all departments are not yet obtainable. In the Law School there is a gain of over 30 in the first year class, there being already enrolled about 220 men in that class.

A similar increase is to be seen in the academic department of the college. There there is a gain of ninety-seven over last year, and this will be increased within the next month or so. The comparative figures for 1894 and 1895 at this period of the year are as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Seniors	320	357
Juniors	347	338
Sophomores	422	441
Freshmen	404	464
Specials	168	158
Total	1,661	1,758

This is in spite of increased severity on the part of the authorities. Many who have been doing very good work have not been allowed to return, while great numbers of would-be special students have failed to get entrance. Not only does this strictness apply to admission. After they get into college, the students are this year watched with great care. The Faculty is convinced that many have been having too easy a time in their work, and have neglected their studies. So they are drawing tight rein. Particular care is taken not to allow men to absent themselves from recitations and from Cambridge, heavy penalties being inflicted for infractions. Students will not be allowed to take as many courses as heretofore. It will be necessary to take fewer and do the work more thoroughly. The Glee Club will not be allowed to take a Christmas trip, as the authorities think it produces the impression that Harvard is a place of all play and no work. Possibly they will wait another year before prohibiting this trip, in spite of the vote, which they passed, as they do not wish to be unjust to the students. It is understood that they will be disposed to grant a petition to take a final trip this year. The Hasty Pudding Club will also, in all probability, not be allowed to play in New-York during the April vacation.

The restriction as to the number of courses a student is allowed to take is causing much comment, for it practically renders it impossible for anybody to get a degree in three years. Last year the rule was strict enough, so that only three students qualified in three years. The required number of courses for the degree is eighteen. This would make six a year. Now five is all anybody is allowed, except under particular circumstances. But this is regarded by many as unfair to those being discussed of having perhaps fifteen courses the required number, but demanding a higher standard for these. This matter, however, it will take a year or more to settle.

The reception to new students on Monday last was exceptionally pleasant. There were addresses in Lander's Theatre, followed by a collation in Dane Hall. President Eliot then shook hands with the freshmen. It was something like the White House receptions. Prof. Sumichrast stood at the President's elbow and introduced the freshmen as they came up. The addresses were delivered by President Eliot, Prof. Greenough, Prof. Norton, and the Rev Dr. Gordon of Boston.

The Fogg Art Museum was opened formally Oct. 1. There are several fine collections that are now open to the public daily. On the lower floor are the casts from sculptures of all ages, from Egyptian and Assyrian monuments up to modern sculptures. The upper floor is given up largely to photographs of paintings and works of art of all sorts, embracing all schools. The collection numbers over 15,000 photographs. Unfortunately, the museum is not large enough for Harvard's enormous collection of engravings showing the history of engraving. These are still in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

FACULTY CHANGES AT YALE.

Opening of the Divinity School—Large Law Class.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Divinity School was formerly opened Wednesday, and started on a firm basis. An opening address was made by Prof. Stevens in the Marquand Chapel. His subject was "Scientific Theory in Theology." Following the opening speech an informal address was made to the students by Prof. George P. Fisher, now Dean of the Faculty in place of Prof. Day. In the evening a social reception was given to the students by the Faculty. Prof. Fisher presided, and an address of welcome was delivered to the new students by J. H. Grant of the senior class. J. P. Dean responded for the junior class, after which refreshments were served. The membership of the school is now about 100, that number being divided among the several classes as follows: Seniors, 25; middle, 28; junior, 32, graduate, 14. There is a slight decrease in the number this year, owing to the fact that the conditions of entering are more stringent, practically excluding all who are not college graduates.

Some important changes have been made in the Faculty. Prof. Day and Dr. Fairbanks have withdrawn from giving instruction entirely; Prof. Harris resigned his Chair of Systematic Theology, but remains two hours a week with the junior class. Prof. Stevens is taking the remainder of his former work. The Chair of Greek is vacant, but the President is giving instruction in that branch temporarily.

The entering class in the Law School is the largest ever known in the history of the school. The class will certainly number 100, and may even be slightly larger than that. This is a most gratifying result of the increased facilities of the school, though the fact that this is the last opportunity of taking a two years' course may have contributed to some extent to raise the numbers. The entering class last year numbered seventy-five. The work of Prof. Robinson, who has left to take the position of Dean of the Department of Sociology at the new Catholic University at Washington, will be divided among several of the present members of the Law School Faculty. There are over 200 students in the school this Fall.

All applications for the remission of tuition must be made to President Dwight before Nov. 1. The sum of $20,000 and upward is applied each year by the corporation for the aid of needy students. In this amount is included a portion of the income of the Ellsworth Fund, over $95,000, received from the estate of Henry L. Ellsworth, since 1868, and the income of the Langdon Fund of $4,000, bequeathed in 1835 by Solomon Langdon of Farmington, Conn. Both of these funds are used for the support of students intending to enter the ministry. A loan fund for the benefit of needy students has been constituted from repayments made to the treasury by former students who have received aid during the college course. There is also a considerable number of scholarship funds, each yielding $115 a year, the income of which is devoted to worthy applicants. No assignments from these funds are made before admission to college. Assistance will be withdrawn from students who incur serious college censure, or who fail to maintain a reputable scholarship.

The special beneficiary funds are the following: The Morgan Fund, from the late Henry T. Morgan of New-York City, $80,000; the Marett Fund of over $100,000, bequeathed by Philip Marett of this city; the Christman Fund of over $22,000, from Joseph A. Christman of New-York; the Harmer Fund, given by Thomas Harmer Johns, '18; the Lyon Scholarship Fund of $4,400; the Lucius Hotchkiss Fund of $10,000; the Leavenworth Scholarship Fund of $10,000; the Holmes Scholarships, and thirty-four other scholarship funds for such students as shall be selected by the Faculty.

The following changes have been made in the Faculty: Prof. Peck has returned from abroad, where he has spent the greater part of two years in Rome, Italy. Prof. Dodd has also returned from Athens, where he has spent a year as director in the American School of Classical Studies. Prof. Bourne, '83, who, after getting his degree, was lecturer in history here for two years, and then went as Professor in History at the Western Reserve University, will hold the same position here. Prof. E. W. Hopkins of Bryn Mawr has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, the chair formerly occupied by Prof. Whitney. Dr. C. K. Bancroft, '91, has returned from abroad and begins his work as tutor in Latin. Clifton Price, instructor in Latin last year, has gone to the University of California to occupy a similar position. Clive Day also goes to the University of California to hold a position as instructor in German, such as he formerly held here. Chariton M. Lewis comes as instructor in freshman English, to succeed Mr. Colton. Dr. Setchel, instructor in botany in the Sheffield Scientific School, has gone to the University of Florida to take charge of the same department there. Mr. Kellar comes as an instructor in freshman mathematics. Mr. Strong has been appointed to tutor in mathematics. Dr. Baldwin comes from Columbia as instructor in English.

ELECTIVES AT PRINCETON.

The Favorites of the Students—Startling the Musical Clubs.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—During the past week all the departments of Princeton University have got fully stated on the new academic year, and the work of the classroom is going forward as usual. The list of elective studies chosen by the upper classes has been made public by the Register. Among the most popular of these are the lecture courses given by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of the Department of Jurisprudence, Prof. A. T. Ormond of the Mental Science Department, Prof. W. M. Daniels of the Department of Political Economy, Prof. J. O. Murray of the English Literature Department, and Prof. C. A. Young, the astronomer. As usual, Prof. Ormond's course in the history of philosophy leads in popularity, 210 students being enrolled for that study. This is also believed to be the largest class pursuing the study of the history of philosophy in any university in the country.

The work of organizing the various musical clubs of the university has been begun. The number of men who try for positions on these clubs is growing year by year, the successful seasons of the past few years proving a great attraction to men having musical ability. The graduation of the class of '95 caused more vacancies in the clubs than has any other class, and these vacancies will have to be filled largely from class clubs and from the choruses. The entering class will furnish probably half a dozen 'Varsity men out of a large number who are aspirants for the organizations.

Paul Tillinghast, '96, leader of the Banjo Club, has made a temporary selection of the men who will be taken on the Christmas trip. During the Summer the old members and the leader have been collecting new music, and the selections which will be rendered at this Winter's concerts will be of a higher order than in former years. The following men are now rehearsing for the Christmas trip: Banjeaurines—Bayles, '96; Smith, '96; Tillinghast, '96; Dickinson, '97; George, '97; Spencer, '97; Wells, '98; Roe, '99. Banjos—Kingsbury, '96, and Caldwell, '97. Guitars—Saussy, '96; Terry, '97; Mattison, '97; Payne, '98; Heald, '98; Westcott, '98; Thompson, '98. Picolo—Martin, '99.

Leader Scott McLanahan has selected the following men for preliminary practice on the Mandolin Club: Mandolins—Schneide, '96; Conover, '96; Pew, '96; L. Miller, '97; B. R. Miller, '97; B. H. Thompson, '97; De Coursey, '97; Powell, '98; Andrews, '98; McCoy, '98; Roe, '99, and Pomeroy, '99. Violin—Hedges, '98. Flute—Marvin, '96. Guitars—Saussy, '96; Terry, '97; Mattison, '97; Payne, '98; Caldwell, '98; Thompson, '98; Heald, '98, and Westcott, '98.

The Monday Night Club has reorganized for the coming year with Alfred L. P. Dennis, '96, of New-York City, as President, and Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York City as Secertary and Treasurer. The new membership of the club is made up as follows: Ralph E. Hutton, Pennsylvania; Roland S. Morris, California; John J. Moment, Ontario; William W. Leonard, Maryland; Thomas D. Leonard, New-York; Edward B. Hodge, New-Jersey; Edward W. Hamilton, New-York; Alfred L. P. Dennis, New-York; Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky; Philip H. Churchman, New-York; Charles B. Bostwick, New-York, and Jacob N. Beam, Pennsylvania. This club was organized by the class of '94, and has since existed as somewhat exclusive society with a very limited membership. It meets once weekly for the study of various topics of the day, Scientific, literary, and other subjects of interest to the student are discussed, and lectures are delivered before the club from time to time by prominent men.

The Sectional Clubs are rapidly effecting organization. Of these the Kentucky Club has elected Brutus Junius Clay, '96, President; Samuel Clay, '97, Vice President, and Ethelbert D. Breckinridge, '98, Secretary and Treasurer. For the Indiana Academy Club, Tevis, '96, has been elected President, Wheeler, '97, Vice President, and Northrup, '99, Freshman Director, with Liggett, '97, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The joint committee of the American Whig Society and the Cliosophic Society has opened quarters in The Princetonian office and is receiving applications for membership from the new men in college. The number of men applying for membership is not so large as in former years.

The outbreaks and disorders which have heretofore marked the opening of college at Princeton have been conspicuous by their absence this year. Those interested in Princeton have kept an eager eye on the new sophomore class, to learn what attitude it would take toward the subject of hazing, which has caused so much trouble to the Faculty in former years. It is now evident that the sophomores mean to abide by the action taken by the undergraduate body last Fall,

QUIET OPENING AT STEVENS.

No 'Varsity Football Team This Year—Class Officers Elected.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 6.—The week just past has been one of the quietest opening weeks that Stevens has seen for some time. This is due, in a great measure, to the stand taken by the Faculty against rushes in the halls and on the campus, several members of the class of '98 having been suspended for some time last Spring for engaging in a disturbance in one of the halls. However, on Thursday, about noon, there was an old-time trouble. The sophomores had taken a rag baby and had painted "'99" on it, and were preparing to hoist it on a telegraph wire running across the campus, when they were rushed by the freshmen. For ten minutes both sides struggled to get possession of the rag baby, until finally one of the sophs, having gotten hold of the body of the baby, hid it under his vest, and tried to run off the campus with it. He was caught near the steps, however, where the fight was renewed, and carried on until it was broken up by the upper-class men, a soph still holding the remains of the rag baby. Prof. Mansfield, Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry, who has been given a year's leave of absence, is now abroad. Messrs. M. E. Craft and A. F. Gans, both graduates of the institute, having charge of the freshman recitations in his department in his absence.

The different classes met during the week and elected the following officers:

Class of '96—S. Hollingsworth, President; H. R. Summerhayes, Vice President; S. A. Hasbrouck, Secretary; A. W. Gunnison, Treasurer; W. C. Maul, Historian.

Class of '97—William D. Ennis, President; Warren Hovey, Vice President; W. I. Thomson, Secretary; J. M. Towne, Treasurer.

Class of '98—R. H. Davis, President; Charles Warner, Vice President; D. Hemminger, Secretary; F. Baker, Treasurer.

Class of '99—F. L. Porin, President; C. D. Cristie, Vice President; H. G. Taylor, Secretary; E. H. Humphreys, Treasurer.

There are still several vacancies in the Board of Editors of the Stevens Life. A. M. Orr, '97, has resigned, as has also Editor in Chief Rae.

Owing to the graduation of so many of last year's football team and to the small number of available candidates for positions, Capt. Jennings has decided not to place any 'Varsity team in the field this year. This decision finds general favor among the students, who deprecate exceedingly the policy of running a second-rate 'Varsity team. Instead, it is proposed to have a series of inter-class games for some trophy. This plan was followed four years ago and met with great success. The different classes have elected the following Captains: C. H. Hunt, '96; F. L. Pryor, '97; Hughes, '98, and H. T. Hagstoz, '99.

These men, with Capt. Jennings, will meet in a few days to adopt a schedule.

The freshmen have accepted the challenge of the sophomores for the annual "cane spree," which takes the place of a "cane rush" at Stevens. It will be held at the athletic grounds next Friday. The sophomore Cane Spree Committee consists of Messrs. Post, Robinson, and Kennedy, while that of the freshmen consists of Messrs. L. Post, Peck, and Cristie. The class of '98 has twelve men trying for places on the "spree" team, which consists of three men, while at present '99 has but eight.

CORNELL'S NEW CLASS.

Recent Changes in the Law School—Some of the New Professors.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The freshmen are not all registered as yet, but from present indications the entering class will outnumber the class of '98 by at least 150. They met on Wednesday for the first time to organize, A. R. Evans of Ithaca was chosen temporary Chairman, and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution. This end of the century class is the largest that has ever entered Cornell, and consequently has an abundance of enthusiasm. No rushing has been participated in, however, and none is looked for. The sophomores and freshmen will decide the class supremacy by points won in the Fall meet and by two football games.

This year there were fifty-one competitors for university scholarships against last year's forty-five. The awards have not been made yet.

Important changes in the faculty of the Law School—the withdrawal of two professors who had been at Cornell since the organization of the school and the entrance upon their professional duties of Judge Finch of the New-York Court of Appeals, ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, and Henry W. Hardon of the New-York firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman—was greeted by the largest registration of new students in the history of the Cornell Law School. The work is well under way, and everything points to a very successful year. The large entering class quite makes up for the senior class, which is small in comparison with previous years. The schedule as announced by the Faculty for both classes includes no required work on Saturday. The sentiment of the students is one of full satisfaction for the new professors—Finch, Pound, and Hardon. Beginning with next year the Law School course will extend through three years.

Wilder Dwight Bancroft has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry. Mr. Bancroft was graduated A. B. at Harvard in 1888, where he pursued graduate studies in 1888-9. The next few years he spent in German universities, specializing in chemistry, and particularly in physical chemistry under Ostwald at Leipsic. In 1893-4 he was assistant and in 1894-5 instructor in Harvard University.

Louis Dyer has been appointed Acting Professor in Greek for 1895-6, to take the place of Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who spends the year at Athens as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the American School of Archaeology. After being graduated at Harvard, in 1874, Mr. Dyer entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he studied for the next four years. Returning to America, he was first instructor and afterwards Assistant Professor of Greek at Harvard, from which he withdrew in 1888. For several years he has resided at Oxford, whence he now brings to Cornell the aroma of English classical learning. Prof. Dyer is known to all Hellenists by his volume, "Studies of the Gods in Greece," and his edition of the Apology and Lento of Plato.

The initial number of The American Historical Review appeared Oct. 1, and promises to be of great interest to historical students here and abroad. The Cornell Faculty is represented by H. Morse Stephens, Professor of European History, and Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of American History.

The co-operative society which was organized last Spring bids fair to be a success. The membership is now 500, and is daily increasing. The management is embarrassed to meet the great demand for books, and had it the stock on hand to supply this demand, probably half the university would be its customers.

The Fall meet is scheduled for Oct. 20. Many promising new men have shown up, and the prospects are bright for a team that will make a good showing next year.

MATTERS AT DARTMOUTH.

New Facilities for Original Work—Glee and Musical Clubs.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 6.—The election of B. A. Kimball, '55, to the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Prescott is gratifying to alumni and undergraduates.

Prof. E. J. Bartlett has published a new book on "Laboratory Exercises in Chemistry."

The Haskell house, which has been a college landmark for so many years, has been torn down. Built in 1779, it had an interesting history, and served many purposes in its career. President John Wheelock made it his official residence for a while.

Dr. Gilman D. Frost was recently married to Miss Margaret E. Thurston of Whitinsville, Mass. Dr. Frost is the son of Dr. C. P. Frost, Dean of the Medical College, and is one of the youngest and most esteemed instructors in the Medical College. Mrs. Frost was formerly head nurse of the Mary Hitchcock Hospital.

The following men have been selected by Profs. Richardson and Patten for the Glee Club: First tenors, W. J. Shields, Jr.; E. W. Stockwell, and W. D. McFee; second tenors, W. T. Bunnell, F. M. Wreston, M. P. Brown, and L. S. Cox; first basses, E. K. Woodworth, E. H. Crane, W. J. Witte, and H. R. Kingsford; second basses, B. T. Marshall, C. R. Carter, F. M. Cavanaugh, C. H. Richardson, and J. H. Frueh; L. S. Cox, leader. The successful men for the Banjo Club were Pender, O'Brien, and Blunt, '97; Foster, '96; Leggett, '98, and Catherwood, D. M. C. For the Mandolin and Guitar Club; Leggett and Merrill, '98; Pender, '97; Foster, '96, and Catherwood, D. M. C. O'Brien is leader of the Banjo Club and Leggett of the Guitar and Mandolin Club. Judges—Palmer, '96; Leggett, '98, and Catherwood, D. M. C.

E. D. Reddington, '61, of Chicago, has been elected the Alumni Trustee for a term of five years.

The need of opportunities to do original work is now being more fully recognized by the Faculty. These have been afforded by adding seminars to the different departments. In this study of economics, history, and sociology, it is essential to do considerable reading and research, which cannot be done in the classroom, and the students have shown great appreciation of the introduction of this system.

The Book Committee from the seniors are R. H. Fletcher, Social Friends; A. T. Smith, United Fraternity; W. L. Foster, Philotechnic.

IMPROVED COURSES AT RUTGERS.

Many Farmers Attend the Lectures on Agricultural Topics—Class Officers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 6.—The late Vice President of Rutgers College, Dr. George H. Cook, was the promoter of the scheme for extension teaching by the Faculty and others of the State Agricultural (Rutgers) College. This was in 1891, and a couple of years ago friends of his, through generous contributions, made it possible for the college to offer courses at greatly reduced rates, and farmers and others throughout the State have not been slow in availing themselves of the opportunity offered them. In many places the audiences consisted almost wholly of farmers, and the demand for the courses has been steadily growing ever since.

The cuorses for 1895-6 consist of six lecture studies, conducted by experts, the subjects being: "Soil and Crops," "The Food of Plants," "Animal Nutrition," "How Crops Grow," "Economic Entomology," "Principles of Physics," "Construction of Roads and Geology."

Besides these, lectures will be given on the fine arts, history, social science, literature and philosophy, science, &c.

Lieut. Davis assumed command of the college cadets on the first of the month, Capt. Brereton having rejoined his company. Officers are usually detailed for a three years' term to instruct college cadets.

The contest for officers and class day orators of the senior class was close, the President being elected by a majority of three votes, as follows: President—Charles Pool; Vice President—George Mower; Treasurer—F. E. Tellon; Secretary—R. B. Whittaker; Historian—C. W. Parmelee; Class-Day Orator—George Baker; Representor of Mementoes—F. Manning; Prophet—C. A. Poulsen; Ivy Orator—Thomas Letson; Address to Undergraduates—George W. Hullman; Address to President—H. Marell; Orator—P. Pierson; Presentor of Memorials—Milton Tilton; Class-Day Historian—W. Ranney; Pipe Orator—Gustav Witty; Poet—C. Mallery; Ivy Planter—A. Jennings, and Ivy Ode—E. J. Meeker.

STUDIES AT ANNAPOLIS RESUMED.

New Cadets Begin Work with Admirable Precision and Zeal.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The Naval Academy opened on Tuesday its fifty-first academic year, with Capt. Philip H. Cooper as Superintendent.

At supper formation, the evening before, all the cadets had reported save five. The orders were to be in on time to prepare for the next day's recitations. The thorough drilling of the new cadets before the academy formally opens enables them to take part in the formations with well-nigh the same skill as the older cadets.

The battalion this year will be drilled by Ensign De Moale, a capable officer, who was graduated from the academy about five years ago with credit.

The whole machinery of the school is so well regulated and such an economy of time is practiced that no moments are lost in useless preparation for practice. The very day the school began the Bancroft began its afternoon cruise in the Chesapeake with the first class in sections, practicing on the Driggs-Schroder rapid-fire gun, and on Wednesday the whole corps was out on a fire drill. This is a cut into the two hours' recreation allotted the cadets on Wednesdays, but the cadet in these days is getting down to a mechanical device for work, and manages to drudge along with an infinitesimal part of his time for play. It was 5 o'clock before the two teams of the class were lined up for practice at football with two trainers at their backs.

Football, as viewed from the academy practice grounds, has lost this season none of the essential elements that make a first-class parlor game. It requires a great stretch of imagination to comprehend that all this work, skill, advice, training, and shock of battle is a play for fun. The regular team was selected by Prof. Dashiell and "The Hustlers," the second team, had at their backs their new Lehigh trainer.

VASSAR'S OPENING DAYS.

New Students Given a Reception and Promised Other Entertainment.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The new students of Vassar College were tendered a reception, Friday evening, by the Young Women's Christian Association of the college. Miss Margaret Campbell Brown, President of the association, received with Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Kendrick. As a great majority of the students are members of this organization, it is one of the strongest in college.

Further entertainment will be offered to the freshmen, in the plays given Saturday evening by Chapters Alpha, Beta, and Omega, the three divisions of Philalethesis, which is the dramatic society of the college. The work done in this society is remarkably good, and the interest taken in it is such as will warrant the prediction that the play of the future will be written by a Vassar girl.

The annual tennis tournament took place yesterday afternoon on the college campus. Among those who entered the lists were Miss Ida Thalion of Brooklyn, Miss Sarah Platt of Englewood, and Miss Elizabeth Mills, also of Englewood. Miss Banks is a member of the senior class, and has been champion for two years.

Miss Elizabeth Boyd and Miss Fannie Cohen, who were graduated last June from the college, will soon publish a small book called "Vassar." It will contain sixty illustrations of the college, the campus, and picturesque spots in the neighborhood. The book promises to be the most satisfactory of its kind yet issued.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Proposed New Building—Activities of the Students.

The prospects of speedily purchasing the new site and erecting the necessary buildings appear very bright. Considerable red tape is being experienced in completing negotiations, but this will soon be overcome. President Webb has called upon the heads of the various departments to make estimates of the space they will need for the future. It is probable that the architect will be chosen by competition. President Webb is very much encouraged by the way in which the Mayor, Board of Estimate, and Corporation Counsel have interested themselves in the new site and buildings. It has become very apparent this year that new buildings are absolutely necessary.

Religious work is to be carried on at the college this collegiate year by a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association established last week. At the first meeting, held at the students' clubhouse, men prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association addressed the assembled students. O. F. Martin, '96; G. Clarke, '96; T. R. Turner, '99, and G. S. Kennedy are the leaders.

During the past few years the Faculty has found that few students—27 out of 783—express any desire to take the course in Spanish. In view of this, the Board of Education, at its last meeting, passed resolutions inquiring into the prudence of continuing the course. A meeting of the college Faculty will be held Wednesday at which a reply will be made to the board's resolutions. It is admitted by most all the students that the course in question serves but a small purpose.

The following officers have been elected by the class of '98. President—F. A. Tupp; Vice President—R. S. Hynes; Recording Secretary—C. A. Holloway; Corresponding Secretary—S. M. Goldberger; Treasurer—F. P. Randolph; Editor—E. A. Spitzka.

To stimulate interest in electricity, the seniors have organized an Electrical Society. Lectures will be given by prominent experts and also by the students, all of which will be made more interesting by experiments. The officers are: President—H. Peyser, '96; Vice President—E. Karner, '96; Secretary—R. Pellis, '96. Only seniors and juniors will be admitted.

A. A. Crowe has been appointed temporary instructor in English.

The following students will compose the Mercury Board this year: Editor—J. Alexander, '96; Manager—A. H. Krider, '96; Associates—Alfred A. Wright, Fred W. Schurd, '97; Alfred G. Compton, '97, and A. Bing, '97.

All the best students in college regret that no action is being taken to publish the, Microcosm, the college annual, next Spring.

General Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Theodore Scribt has been appointed by the Board of Trustees to fill the vacant Chair of Moral Theology and Christian Philosophy. Prof.. Scribt comes from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, where he occupied the Chair of Christian Evidences and Dogmatic Theology.

At a recent meeting the seniors elected the following officers: President—M. C. Mayo; Vice President—Reginald Pearce; Secretary—F. Appleton; Poet—Charles S. Hutchinson; Historian—S. C. Hughson.

Plans are being laid to give the incoming juniors a magnificent reception. The seniors have appointed O. S. Newell, F. S. White, and W. K. Deamuth to represent the class on the Committee of Arrangements.

It has been found that $200,000 will be realized from the Eigenbrodt legacy, an equal amount going to Trinity School. This will be added to the seminary endowment fund. The Sallie Eigenbrodt Fellowship has just been founded, endowed with $10,000.

Dr. Brody, Professor of Old Testament Exegesis, has started a seminary for the senior class in advanced Hebrew.

Normal College News.

This Fall promises to be interesting for the two literary societies. The rivalry between them is most intense. Alpha Beta Gamma has elected the following officers: President—Miss M. Wood; Vice President—Miss M. Riblet; Critic—Miss S. Levy; Treasurer—Miss E. Lowenstein; Secretary—Miss E. Mayer.

The well-known Professor of Elocution R. A. Mayne lectured to the juniors and seniors last week.

School Commissioner Hunt addressed the girls last week at chapel.

The first alumnae "at home" will be held at the clubhouse on Oct. 11, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Under the auspices of the associate alumnae, the Shakespeare and literature class will give a series of lectures on Spain and Spanish literature by Mrs. Mary J. Serrano. Mrs. Serrano is a well-known authority on the subject upon which she is to lecture, having been appointed Judge of Awards in the Spanish Literary and Educational Departments of the Columbian Exposition by the Spanish Government. The lectures will be given in the alumnae library each Monday afternoon from Oct. 21, 1895, to March 9, 1896.

Class Elections at Wells.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The annual class elections have resulted as follows: Class of '96: President—Miss Howell; Vice President—Miss Wilkison; Secretary—Miss Echols; Treasurer—Miss Sherer. Class of '97: President—Miss Miles; Vice President—Miss Hepburn; Secretary—Miss Mercereau; Treasurer—Miss Joslin. Class of '98: President—Miss Brandon; Vice President—Miss Brown; Secretary—Miss Johnson; Treasurer—Miss Jacob; Marshal—Miss Baker.

At a business meeting of the Phoenix Literarum Societas, held Monday, Sept. 30, Miss Louise Campbell, '98, was elected to membership. The society has taken for its subject for the year, "Different Schools of Fiction."

CELEBRATED FREEDOM FROM DEBT

King Street Methodist Congregation of Portchester Is Rejoicing.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The King Street Methodist Episcopal congregation, whose church stands in King Street, at the summit of the hill overlooking Long Island Sound, celebrated to-day its freedom from debt by special jubilee services.

There was a love feast at 9:30 o'clock A. M. This was followed by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Poulson of William's Bridge. He called attention to the struggle in New-York between persons who wish to have saloons closed Sundays and those who desire to have them open a part of the day. He said the Church must take a decided stand in this matter and exert its utmost power for the protection of the American Sunday.

A meeting was held in the afternoon, at which addresses were made by clergymen from neighboring churches. George E. Devoll of New-York led the singing. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. William P. Hall of Greenwich, Conn.

The King Street Methodist Church is a country church surrounded by large farms. It is about two miles from the Port Chester station. It is in the vicinity of many handsome villas owned by residents of New-York. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 4, 1892, and the church was dedicated July 23, 1893. It cost $11,000, all of which has now been paid. The Rev. William Edward Jeffries is pastor of the church.

A large congregation was present at each service. Some persons who drove from a distance came in the morning and remained all day. Dinner was served in the church basement.

A Saving Thought.

From The Boston Transcript.

Kate (spitefully)—The men are all alike.

Laura (demurely)—But some have more money than others.

St. Andrew's Memorial Church Open.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, at Livingston Avenue and Morris Street, of which the Rev. James E. Freeman is rector, was opened this morning for the first time. There was an early communion at 9 o'clock, morning service and holy communion at 11, and afternoon service at 4. This church was erected by Mrs. William F. Cochran as a memorial to her deceased aunt. It is a handsome stone church, capable of accommodating about 300 persons.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 4 PM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn";) at 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Auranía, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Auranía.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, Rotterdam for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Mozart, from Baltimore. Letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Mozart";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Barbados direct, per steamship Fontabelle; at 2 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Finance, (letters must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Colombia, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Ptolemy; at 12 M for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alisa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Tro

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Week of Dull Speculation, with Slight Changes in Prices.

PROFESSIONAL ELEMENT IN CONTROL

Influence of the Kafir Speculation on American Issues—Industrials Prominent in the Trading—The Exchange Market.

MONDAY—A. M.

The course of the stock market last week was somewhat irregular, but, as speculation was largely confined to the professional element, the movement of prices had little significance. Those who have acquired stocks during the Summer show no disposition to part with them at the present level of prices, notwithstanding that the average is within a fraction of the highest of the year. The general business of the country continues satisfactory, the bountiful crops have been safely harvested, and the foreign trade outlook has improved materially. These facts must in due course be reflected in increased railway earnings, and pending that time investors in railway issues are satisfied to be patient.

Exaggerated reports of the extent of the decline in Kafir shares in the London market caused some uneasiness toward the end of the week, because it was felt that in the event of the continuation of the wild speculation in those stocks American securities might be thrown over in order to raise funds to protect the holdings of speculators in the mining issues. A break in Kafirs would naturally depress all other markets, but, as is well known, foreigners have done very little in Americans for many months. In fact, the tendency in Europe has been to sell our stocks on all advances, and at the present moment there is probably a large short interest in American issues in London. Consequently, should disturbance ensue, there would be less pressure against Americans than almost any other class of securities dealt in on the London Exchange.

Trading during the week was at no time active. The largest business was done in the leading industrials, and of these at the close Sugar was ½ higher than on the previous Saturday, Chicago Gas was up 1½ points, Distilling and Cattle Feeding was down 1½ points, and Tobacco had lost 2¼ points. Tennessee Coal and Iron was 1⅛ points up, and the minor industrials were not greatly changed. Among the railways, the Grangers were most actively traded in, and at the end Rock Island was up 1⅜ and Burlington ⅛, while Atchison lost 1⅜, St. Paul ⅝, and Northwestern ⅛. Louisville and Nashville suffered through London selling, although the stock was by no means active, it lost 1¾ points. The coalers were all lower, and the general list was irregularly changed.

The important incident of the week was the decline of 1 cent a pound in sterling exchange. There was a more liberal offering of bills, but the absence of demand was largely responsible for the decline. Bank clearings continue to reflect improving business. There has been a slight reaction in industrial interests, but, after the recent activity, this was to be looked for. The bank statement reflected the currency movement to the interior, and indicates the possibility of greater activity in the money market in the near future.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Closing.			
	High- est.	Low- est.	Oct. 6, '94.	
Adams Express	150	150	150	
Alton & Terre Haute	64	62	32	
American Cotton Oil	23½	22	32¼	
American Cotton Oil pf	71¼	71¼	..	
*American Sugar Ref	111⅝	107¼	85⅞	
*American Sugar Ref. pf	102	101	92	
American Tobacco	101⅛	97½	100	
American Tobacco pf	108½	108½	107	
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	23	21½	..	
*At., T. & S. F. pf., wh. iss.	33⅝	33½	..	
Atlantic & Pacific	1¾	1	1¾	
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	62⅝	75½	
*Bay State Gas	20½	20	..	
Canada Southern	55⅜	54¼	51½	
Canadian Pacific	62½	60½	60	
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅛	19⅝	19⅜	
Chicago Gas	72⅜	68	75⅜	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	49¼	..	
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	101¼	101¼	..	
Chicago & Northwestern	105⅝	103¾	103⅜	
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	87¾	85¼	74⅜	
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47	45	39½	
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅜	75⅜	62⅝	
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127½	126	120	
Chicago, R. I. & Pac	79¼	77½	60⅝	
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6¾	6	..	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	40	38	..	
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	3½	..	
Col., H. V. & Tol	24⅜	23¼	18⅜	
Consolidated Gas Co	145¾	143	121½	
Delaware & Hudson	134	132½	133	
Delaware, Lack. & West.	174	167¾	170½	
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54	52⅜	33¾	
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8½	8½	..	
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	25½	23	..	
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	98½	102⅛	
Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	63	..	
General Electric	39¾	38⅜	38½	
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅛	⅛	..	
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	⅜	⅜	..	
Homestake	30	30	17	
Illinois Central	101	101	94	
Illinois Steel Co	82¼	76½	..	
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20¾	20¾	..	
Iowa Central	10¾	10¼	8	
Laclede Gas	29	28¼	18¼	
Laclede Gas pf	86	85	..	
Lake Erie & Western	25½	25	17¼	
Lake Erie & Western pf	78⅞	78	72	
Lake Shore	151	150	136½	
Long Island	86	86	..	
*L. I. Traction, all in pd	20¼	19¾	..	
Louisville & Nashville	64⅜	62¾	54⅞	
Louis., N. A. & Chi	10	9⅝	7½	
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	28⅝	28¼	23	
Manhattan Beach	6½	6½	..	
Manhattan Con	112½	109¾	115¼	
Mexican Central	13¼	13	..	
Michigan Central	101½	101	..	
Minn. & St. L.	29½	25	..	
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	86⅞	86¾	..	
Minn & St. L. 2d pf	61½	60	..	
Minnesota Iron	72	69¾	..	
Missouri Pacific	39	36¾	28½	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	17½	13½	
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	38¼	37	22⅞	
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	23¾	18½	
*National Lead Company	35½	35	39	
*National Lead Co. pf	92¾	92½	86⅜	
National Linseed Oil	24	23½	16½	
National Starch	9	7⅝	..	
National Starch 1st pf	51½	51	..	
New-Jersey Central	114⅝	113	112½	
New-York Central	102⅜	101⅞	100½	
New-York & New-Haven	188	184	..	
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	16⅜	16⅛	..	
*New-York, Lake Erie & W. 1st pf, when issued	51½	51¼	..	
New-York, Lake Erie & W. 1st in pd	13	12	16¾	
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf, 1st in. pd	26½	26	45	
New-York., Sus. & West.	13⅝	13	..	
New-York., Sus. & W. pf.	37⅝	35⅝	..	
Norfolk & Western	37⅞	37⅝	8½	
Norfolk & Western pf	14½	14½	23⅞	
North American	5¾	5¾	4⅝	
Northern Pacific	5¼	5	4⅝	
Northern Pacific pf	19	18½	19⅛	
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18	16⅝	
Oregon Improvement	6¾	5	16¼	
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10⅝	10	..	
Pacific Mail	32¾	30⅝	14⅞	
Peoria, Decatur & Evansv.	5¾	5¾	4½	
Philadelphia & Reading	22⅜	20⅝	20⅜	
Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	31	25	
P., C., C. & St. L.	20	19½	18¼	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59	58	49	
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173⅜	173	150½	
Quicksilver pf.	18	18	..	
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	42¾	..	
St. Louis Southwestern	8	7¾	..	
St. Louis S. W. pf.	17⅜	16¾	8⅜	
St. Paul & Omaha	44	43¾	36	
Silver bullion ctfs.	67⅛	67⅛	..	
Southern Pacific	24⅞	24	20¼	
Southern Railway	13¼	12¾	13⅜	
Southern Railway pf.	40¾	38½	42½	
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45⅞	41⅝	18⅞	
Texas Pacific	12¾	11¾	9⅝	
Toledo & Ohio Central	37½	36	..	
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1¾	1⅝	7	
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	9	..	
Union Pacific	14½	14½	12½	
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6¼	6¼	4½	
U. S. Cord., all in. pd.	9	7⅞	..	
U. S. Cord. pf., all in. pd.	17	15¾	..	
U. S. Cord. gtd., all in. pd.	83⅜	83½	..	
United States Rubber	42	38	38	
United States Rubber pf.	94⅜	93⅞	93	
*United States Leather	16	15¾	10	
U. S. Leather pf.	86	84¾	60⅜	
Wabash	9¼	9	6½	
Wabash pf.	24	22¾	14½	
West. Union Tel.	92⅞	91½	89¼	
*West. Union Beef	9¼	9¼	..	
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¼	15	13	
W. & L. E. pf.	50	48⅝	45⅝	
Wisconsin Central	6¼	6¼	4	

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $5,824,650. The banks now hold $16,471,525 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,174,000, a decrease in specie of $730,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $7,344,300, a decrease in deposits of $9,067,000, and an increase in circulation of $15,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Oct. 5, '95.	Sept. 28, '95.	Oct. 6, '94.
Loans	$510,202,200	$511,376,200	$500,277,200
Specie	60,937,900	61,677,500	92,215,100
Legal tenders	90,558,500	97,902,800	114,621,200
Net deposits	540,099,500	549,136,500	589,541,400
Circulation	14,253,000	14,102,000	11,142,003

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Oct. 5, '95.	Sept. 28, '95	Oct. 6, '94.
Specie	$60,937,900	$61,677,500	$92,215,100
Legal tenders	90,558,500	97,902,800	114,621,200
Total reserve	$151,496,400	$159,550,300	$206,836,300
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	135,024,875	137,284,125	147,385,350
Excess res've above legal req'ments	$16,471,525	$22,296,175	$59,450,950

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$16,471,525	1890	$11,511,200
1894	59,450,950	1889	*1,668,050
1893	28,628,725	1888	11,417,500
1892	1,936,575	1887	8,112,750
1891	3,162,750	1886	*5,058,800

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent., the average being below 2 per cent. Time money was firmly held. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in liberal supply, but the demand was not urgent. Rates were at 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4⅝@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 5½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £970,937 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 61.52, became 59.63. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 17,950,000f in gold and 1,700,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was decidedly lower until Thursday, when the tone became firmer. Cotton bills were in fair supply. The demand was not active. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 3-16 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $23,417,464, and the exports for the same period $68,498,092. The net exports, therefore, have been $45,080,558. The net exports to date in 1894 were $66,142,523; in 1893, $13,197,890, and in 1892, $51,752,961.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1⅜
American Sugar Refining pf	1¼
Chicago Gas	1½
Lake Erie & Western pf	⅜
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	2
Minnesota Iron	1
National Starch	1½
National Starch 1st pf	⅛
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	8
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1½
United States Cordage gtd. certfs	1⅞

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	2⅝
Atch., Top. & S. Fé, all in. paid	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	2¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	1¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	1½
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	2
Louisville & Nashville	1⅜
New-Jersey Central	1⅜
N. Y., L. Erie & W., 1st in. paid	1½
Oregon Improvement	1¾
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern	1
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	1
Southern Railway pf	1¼
Texas Pacific	1
Toledo & Ohio Central	1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ches. & Ohio, R. & A., 1st con	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande 1st	1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st	1
Missouri Pacific con	1
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	1
Norfolk & Western 100-year 5s	1½
North. Pacific 2d	1½
Northwest. 25-year deb	1½
Oregon Imp. 1st	1½
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d	1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	1
Va. Mid. gen'l	1¼
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1⅜

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 2d, t. r.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj., W. I.	1
Ch. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Erie 2d con.	1⅜
Erie 2d cn. cfs	1¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1½
Nash., C. & St. L. con	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
Northwest gold r	1
Or. Imp. con	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s	2
St. L. Southwest. 2d	1½
U. P., D. & Gulf 1st	1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Oct. 3, 1895	£42,772,315	.....
Oct. 4, 1894	37,455,029	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Oct. 3, 1895	80,221,954	£49,965,016
Oct. 4, 1894	76,035,591	50,161,818
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Oct. 3, 1895	32,008,400	13,718,100
Oct. 4, 1894	34,465,500	11,488,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Oct. 3, 1895	21,884,000	13,038,000
Oct. 4, 1894	13,893,000	14,871,000
SPAIN.		
Oct. 3, 1895	8,004,000	11,800,000
Oct. 4, 1894	8,004,000	9,650,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Oct. 3, 1895	4,274,000	6,872,000
Oct. 4, 1894	4,069,000	6,880,000
BELGIUM.		
Oct. 3, 1895	2,833,333	1,416,667
Oct. 4, 1894	3,037,333	1,518,667
Total last week	£191,998,502	£96,809,783
Corresponding week in 1894	175,120,362	96,388,667
Week ending Sept. 26	196,053,583	98,094,274
Corresponding week last year	177,627,442	97,369,667

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The market the past week has been dull but strong, with a continued inquiry for high-grade securities. There were a few more offerings than of late, but they were readily absorbed and the demand continues unabated.

Erie bonds have been active and strong, with large inquiry for the underlying bonds of the system. Chicago and Erie firsts sold as high as 113⅛, with large transactions, and many other underlying lines show sharp advances. The new prior lien 4s were quoted at 99 bid, when issued. These are part of the same issue of bonds of which $15,000,000 were subscribed for some time ago at 95. These bonds have not yet been brought out by the syndicate that purchased them, and it is expected that they will be sold in London. Northern Pacific securities have been rather more active, with little change in the ruling quotations. There has been considerable liquidation in the different classes of bonds, but offerings are readily absorbed. The feeling seems to be general that owing to the amount of litigation the company is now involved in, it will be a long time before any plan of reorganization can be promulgated.

Traction bonds have been somewhat more active and in good demand, as have also the securities of the various gas companies dealt in on this market. Government bonds have been active and quotations are higher than last week, the new 4s having sold as high as 123, with other issues showing proportionate advances.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,860,874
Corresponding week 1894	8,804,904
Since Jan. 1, 1895	400,147,966
Corresponding period 1894	334,358,735

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,912,627
Corresponding week 1894	6,806,856
Since Jan. 1, 1895	253,285,542
Corresponding period 1894	274,682,094

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$44,148
Corresponding week 1894	80,318
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,770,470
Corresponding period 1894	15,689,662

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,007,918
Corresponding week 1894	835,018
Since Jan. 1, 1895	95,208,825
Corresponding period 1894	111,057,802

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Oct. 5	$694,324,790
Balances for week ending Oct. 5	54,563,323
Clearings for week ending Sept. 28	551,487,303
Balances for week ending Sept. 28	37,631,270
Clearings for week ending Sept. 21	615,099,129
Balances for week ending Sept. 21	38,571,694
Clearings for week ending Sept. 14	576,153,300
Balances for week ending Sept. 14	38,657,396
*Clearings for week ending Sept. 7	543,755,356
*Balances for week ending Sept. 7	33,215,851
Clearings for week ending Aug. 31	517,276,767
Balances for week ending Aug. 31	37,513,969

*Five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—The speculative end of the local market has been almost entirely neglected this week, the feature being the demand for investment securities. On Thursday Allegheny City sold $650,000 more 4 per cent. improvement bonds at 105.895, which is a shade under the price obtained by the same municipality for $800,000 last July. As a rule, local investors want something which pays a little more on the return, and they have been buying the traction and railroad bonds on a basis that nets the purchaser a little better than 4@4½ per cent. Philadelphia Gas stock has been selling at 15@15½, and there appears to be a good demand for it every time it becomes weak. The company has given notice that it will organize an auxiliary company under a West Virginia charter in order to facilitate its operations in that State, which will be quite extensive this Winter. Westinghouse Air Brake has been selling at 144, ex dividend. The traction stocks have remained neglected, although it is the general impression that the plans for the consolidation are almost completed and ready for submission to the stockholders of the various systems. The statements made by the National banks show that they have lost about $2,250,000 in deposits and increased about $1,000,000 in loans since the last previous report in July. The money market is steady at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Co.	15¼	15½
Wheeling Gas	17½	18⅝
Central Traction	26½	27
Citizens' Traction	56¾	57½
Pleasant Valley	20¼	21¼
Pitts. & Birmingham	15½	15⅝
Duquesne Traction	34⅝	..
Pitts., Ally. & Manchester	39¼	..
West. Elec. 2d pf	35⅝	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 5.—Local stocks have been in fairly good demand during the week. Comparatively few of the more desirable stocks are offered, and the market generally is firmer. Many of the bank stocks are now selling ex dividend, and as a whole prices are considerably firmer. Among the sales were Roger Williams National Bank at 68 and National Eagle at 56. The Manufacturers' National has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $3 per share, the Merchants' National one at the rate of 6 per cent, and the National Bank of Commerce a semi-annual dividend of $1 per share. The National Exchange Bank paid on Oct. 1 the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent.

The stock and debentures of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford show advancing prices. American Screw stock continues quiet, with no reported sales; the stock is offered at 220@221, with 216 bid. Gorham Manufacturing preferred is quoted ex dividend, 117 bid, while some little amount is offered at 120. The common stock of the R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe Company has sold ex dividend at 92½, and 88 is now bid, with stock offered at 95. For the preferred 95 is offered, with some stock in the market at 99. The insurance stocks are quiet, and with the exception of a small lot of Providence Washington at 48½ no sales have been reported.

The illuminating stocks continue firm, and a few shares of Narragansett Electric Lighting are offered for sale.

The local money market is strong, with rates for commercial paper ranging from 5@6 per cent. Call loans between banks are quoted at 3 per cent., and some cotton loans have been placed at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	45	47
Atlantic	33½	..
Blackstone Canal	25	26⅜
City	50½	..
Commercial	47	48¼
Eagle	55½	57
Fifth	110	113½
Fourth	119½	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	17½	23
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	*136	..
Merchants'	*92	..
Mechanics'	52½	..
National Exchange	*100	..
National of North America	43¾	..
National Commerce	*44	..
Old	112½	116
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23¾	25
Roger Williams	68	71
Second	..	128
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	42	46
PAWTUCKET.		
Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	264	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	*187¾	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	137	..
Providence & Springfield	89	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	*249	..
Providence, Warren & B.	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	*216	221
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	84	..
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	*117	120
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	99½	..
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Paw. Hair Cloth	40	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	*88	95
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	*95	99
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49	51
Merchants'	49	..
Prov. Washington	48	50
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	*84½	85
Providence Gas	*84¼	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	*95½	..
R. I. Elect. Protect	..	120

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Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	*95½	..
R. I. Elect. Protect	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Continental Steamboat	..	70
Prov. & Stonington Steamship	140	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	70	..

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The rate of discount during the past week for three-months' bills was ½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¼ per cent. Gold was largely withdrawn during the week. Silver was firm.

The stock market was dull. Mining securities were further depressed on Saturday, but closed steadier. American railroad securities were also depressed. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures fell 1¾. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Louisville and Nashville, each 1¼; Illinois Central and New-York, Lake Erie and Western, each 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé As, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande common, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each ¾; Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, each ½, and Norfolk and Western ¼.

REDEMPTION OF SHERMAN NOTES

Over Twelve Million Standard Silver Dollars Exchanged For Paper Money—The Demand Large This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The redemption of the Sherman legal-tender notes in standard silver dollars has been quite a feature of the demand for money of small denominations in the South and West, and has been running recently at the rate of nearly $500,000 a week. This rate of redemption is hardly likely to continue after the demand for money to pay for picking the cotton crop is over, but the fact that silver dollars can be obtained for Sherman notes is coming to be understood and acted upon more than in the past.

The total redemption of Sherman notes in standard silver dollars up to the close of the week was $12,504,722.

The policy of retiring the notes when redeemed was inaugurated by Secretary Carlisle in the Autumn of 1893, and the redemptions for the first year were only about $4,000,000. They have already reached about $8,500,000 for the second year, and promise to attain a still larger total. There was some opposition to Secretary Carlisle's policy when it was first announced, because of its tendency to increase the volume of outstanding silver money. It was contended in the Secretary's favor that one volume of obligations redeemable in gold and pressing upon the gold reserve was reduced in just the same proportion. The redemptions have not yet been rapid enough to make a marked impression in either direction.

The outstanding Sherman notes have been reduced by the amount of the redemptions in silver, and the original volume of $155,931,002 issued in payment for bullion now stands at $143,426,980. The seigniorage —so called—which has resulted from coinage under the Sherman law has been covered into the Treasury, so that the sum of the redemptions and the outstanding notes is kept substantially equal to the original issue of notes.

There was some discussion

BOTANISTS ON A RAMBLE

They Spend a Delightful Day in Woods and Field.

BANKS OF PURPLE AND LAVENDER

The Torrey Club Invades Van Cortlandt Park and Collects Many Specimens —Information, Flowers, and Burrs for the Seekers.

Earth, air, and sky combined to make a perfect day for the ramble in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday by the members of the Torrey Club and Brooklyn Institute botanists.

There is always a delightful uncertainty about these meetings which perhaps adds to their charms.

Cards giving the time and place of meeting, amount of car fare, and the name of the leader are sent to the members of each organization.

The field meetings are the only gatherings held, and no one knows any one else, or in starting whether he or she may not be the only member to meet. Even the appointed guide may be kept away by some unexpected contingency, and in that case the party—if there is a party—simply wanders off at its own sweet will.

A regular participant in the botanical rambles has a speaking acquaintance with the other regular attendants.

No one introduces any one. If a new member joins, after paying the $4 dues and buying a botany, if it is the Torrey Club, he can simply go to the appointed place of meeting at the appointed time. As one young lady explains the invitation exercises: "You follow the party along, and bow to every one who has a botany box."

Van Cortlandt was looking its prettiest yesterday when the party of thirty-five landed at the station with a golfing party which had come up in the same train.

Mr. Van Brunt, who is noted for the beautiful lantern slides of flowers he has made, and which are exquisitely colored by his wife, was the guide.

Across the parade ground the route lead, with the air and sunshine so mellow that it was a pleasure simply to be alive in it.

In the first of October, in dry weather, there are not many specimens of interest to be found. All down the path, through the old orchard which had belonged to the Van Cortlandt Manor, were fruit trees of all kinds.

The path grew marshy as it grew wilder, coming finally, to a brook or pond, crossing under the road.

Here was the black alder or Winter berry, a scarlet berry growing on branches of bright green leaves. A dangerous specimen to many, for upon susceptible people it has the same effect as poison ivy.

"Why is it that women are more susceptible to the poisons of plants than men?" asked Mr. Van Brunt.

"My wife smelled a flower we gathered on one of these trips, and she had a terrible time for several weeks."

"My father is very susceptible to poisons," said a masculine Torreyite, "though they do not trouble me at all."

"Yes," chimed in a young woman, "and I have a cousin, a farmer, who cannot go near poison ivy when the dew is on it without being badly poisoned."

There were some healthy specimens of the old-fashioned boneset along here, and this was formerly the remedy for the wild bathing.

It is not there now, and was not found until later in the afternoon.

The deep-blue blossoms of the wild flower are deeper and handsomer than in the cultivated plant.

The dodder was an interesting parasitic plant found in marshy places. It twines its bright orange-colored stems around the plant it adopts, perhaps a goldenrod or a mint. It has no perceptible leaves, and as soon as its thick cluster of blossoms forms on the stalks of the larger plant, the bright stem dies out and the blosom matures and develops its fruit. It was the flower and fruit found yesterday.

The fruit of the pelandrabo came from the little pond. It might have been a lily bud when it bent head, but inside the pod were the seeds, ready housed for the Winter.

From the lowland path the route led along the railroad tracks. The line of a railroad is apt to be prolific of botnical treasures.

"I didn't know why it was," said one of the Torreyites, "until I happened to think that the rapid movement of the trains creates a current that distributes the seeds through the country."

"The seed of the sweet clover is very fine," said Mr. Van Brunt, "and the railroads have carried it all over New-York State."

There were beds of wild strawberry along the roadside, and the little plants of the horsetail variety, with their little green spikes, close to the track.

"This used to grow very large in the carboniferous period," said a woman physician.

On the right of the railroad tracks were the golf players, the green and brown gowns of the women seeming to form a movable part of the landscape specially arranged for the benefit of the botanists.

At the first railroad crossing was Mosholu Avenue, which was the first stopping place, the only spring left in Van Cortlandt Park. This was a little distance off the road. The water was cold and clear, and the spring is always full, Winter and Summer.

"Good, healthy trout to be found here, too," said Mr. Van Brunt.

There was an old tin can for the members of the party, who were not better provided, to drink from. The small boy of the party added here another treasure to his collection of curiosities, since little or no wriggling creature which one of the young ladies said was "sweet," so perhaps it was.

One of the older boys here emitted a few groans because botanical parties were not what they used to be, when every one carried a botanical box and would name a specimen on sight or dissect it on the spot. And this was a strange groan for this older boy, who was not carrying a botany box himself.

There was not much more to find. There was the last relic of the uptorium, the white lettuce, owr brother to the lion's foot or gaul of the earth; the so-called pale yellow evening primrose, which is not a primrose; the stinging nettle and low sassafras shrubs, and, while the road flax, and most interesting of all, the Solidago bicolor—silverrod, own cousin to the goldenrod, and the only plant of the kind with a white blossom.

The sun was sending down beautiful soft, golden rays when the guide led the way up a hillside looking like a mass of soft purple and lavender—many asters melting their shades into the Autumn tones of the fields.

The soft appearance here was a delusion and a snare. The masculine Torreyites and Brooklynites came forth like fourteenth century knights in chain armor, the helmet only missing, and the women of the party, with gowns more skillfully spangled and in a shorter time than it could be done by the most skillful modiste.

"They are seeds if they are not seed pearls," said one fair botanist, looking at her gown gruefully. That may not have been a very good joke, but it was appreciated by those to whom it was addressed.

Millions and millions of the tiny little "beggar's ticks," or "Spanish needles," as some called them, were massed over the clothes of both men and women. The little round, flat-edged seeds were in solid masses overlapping each other in a manner artistic if the senses could be divested of their utilitarian considerations.

This was the last collection of the day, and the rest of the time was devoted to disposing of it. Knives and botanical trowels came into play, and the seeds literally fell in piles by the wayside.

Not all of them—for were not to be rid of as soon as that, and to-night myriads of the little seeds will be sent to the four winds in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey ready for a prolific harvest another year.

Mrs. Clews Sends a Check.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Henry Clews to-day sent to Joseph B. Fennell, the young man who stopped Miss Clews's runaway horse on Bellevue Avenue Saturday afternoon, a handsome check. A note accompanied the check, in which Mrs. Clews thanked the lad for saving her daughter's life.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter gave a dinner to-night in honor of the engagement of Miss Mary F. Hunter and S. Howard of San Francisco, announced recently.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, M. J. Muliqueen, referee, plot on east side of Fifth Avenue, 25.1½ feet south of Ninetieth Street, 75.4 by 102.2 2-3, to be sold in three lots.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Meyer Auerbach, referee, 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,890; on prior mortgage, $32,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION

To close the Estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Properties

Nos. 79 & 111 Nassau Street,
151 Mercer Street,
34 Gansevoort Street,
9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St.,
741 Greenwich Street,
228 West 13th Street,
181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place.
34 & 404 6th Avenue,
105 Greenwich Avenue,
147 Waverley Place, and
6 Beekman Place.
Also valuable lot on West 116th Street,
and the leasehold premises, No. 55 King Street.

For Book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom; 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE
3-story brick building, with store and lot,
NO. 303 BOWERY,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 1ST ST.
For maps, &c., apply to Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, Esqs., Attys., 46 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
7 choice and valuable lots,
north side
70TH STREET,
220 feet west of West End Av.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the 3-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with brownstone trimmings, and lot,
NO. 126 EAST 107TH STREET,
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, OCT. 17,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 63 Liberty St.
Executor's sale, estate of Mary A. Silberhorn, deceased. 92, 94, 96 Chrystie St., near Grand St., 5 and 4 story brick buildings, with 1, 2, 3, and 4 story brick extensions, covering lot 96 ft.
For particulars apply to BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Esqs., Attorneys, 122 Bowery, Oriental Bank Building, or the auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO MEET A CHARGE OF EXTORTION

Henry Gower Hose, It Is Alleged, Wanted $5 to Suppress a Story Reflecting on Interpreter Moustaki.

Henry Gower Hose of 234 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner at the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with the extortion of $5 from Marc Moustaki, an interpreter of the court. Hose says he is a reporter, and has been interested with John H. Jewell in the publication of The Excise Herald.

Hose saw Moustaki at the Tombs Police Court last Wednesday, it is charged, and said he had a newspaper article which charged Moustaki with extorting $20 from an Italian woman while he was in the employ of the Gerry society. Moustaki told Hose to go ahead and publish the story, though Hose agreed to suppress it for $5.

Hose then visited, it is charged, Moustaki's wife, in Brooklyn, and tried to get $5 from her. He called at the Tombs Court Saturday, and again demanded money. Moustaki told Hose he would meet him at his (Moustaki's) house, in Brooklyn, in the afternoon.

When Hose went to Brooklyn, Mrs. Moustaki, acting on the advice of her husband, told Hose to go to Thompson's cigar store, near the Tombs, at 4 o'clock. Hose did so, and met Moustaki. Detective McCarthy of the Central Office was concealed behind a screen, and heard all that followed. Moustaki agreed to pay Hose, and gave him a five-dollar bill which was marked. Then McCarthy arrested Hose.

In Hose's pocket was a letter written to Joseph Rinaldi, formerly interpreter of the Tombs Court, now the prison barber, implying that Rinaldi and Jewell were both concerned in the matter. Hose also confessed that Rinaldi had furnished him with the facts, and urged him to write the story, and had agreed to help get it published. Hose said Rinaldi's idea was to get rid of Moustaki, and get appointed as interpreter.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Hose demanded an examination without delay. Magistrate Mott refused to allow it, saying it was too late, and he wanted to go to dinner. He held Hose in $2,500 bail for examination to-day at 2 o'clock.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP INDIANA

Ready for Her Trial Trip About the Middle of This Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The first of the new battleships will shortly go into commission. The Indiana is ready for her trial trip, which is slated to take place Oct. 15. A thirty-two-mile course off the Massachusetts coast, between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise has been selected. The line officers and the engineers who are to conduct this trial have been instructed in the technical details of the test.

To meet the requirements of the contractor, the Indiana must maintain a speed of fifteen knots for four hours. The experts say the ship will have no trouble in keeping up this rate, and it is expected that she will exceed that speed. So far, only the Captain and executive officers have been chosen. Capt. Robley D. Evans will be the commanding officer, and Lieutenant Commander Swift his executive. Evans has already been assigned to duty with the Indiana, pending her preparation for trial.

The Indiana will be assigned to the North Atlantic station, and will probably not visit a foreign port, unless there should be something to call for the presence of such a ship. The vessel is not adapted for cruising purposes, and it would be an expensive matter to send her on long voyages. In addition to this expense, the vessel cannot carry a sufficient coal supply to make a lengthy cruise. With the replenishing of the fuel at coaling stations, however, the Indiana can reach any station where her presence is needed.

AMERICAN SMOKELESS POWDER THE BEST

No Intention to Build a New Factory at the Newport Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—Dispatches sent out from Washington yesterday reporting that a smokeless powder factory was to be built at the torpedo station seem to be without foundation, as works ample for the present are now situated there.

The quality of smokeless powder manufactured at the torpedo station continues to show marked improvement. Tests made of it here this week clearly show it to be superior to that manufactured and used by Russia, France, and even England. England's powder has shown great power, and has given astonishing results, but a careful comparison of those results with those obtained at the torpedo station last week demonstrate the superiority of the American powder. Future improvements are believed to be possible.

Two factories are now being put up on the Atlantic coast, and two on the Pacific coast, with the expectation that they will produce the powder for the Navy Department's large-calibre guns. At the station here powder is being made for small arms and small-calibre guns, and later smokeless powder will be made here for all guns up to the thirteen-inch pieces.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

THE LAST OF THE LATEST AND BEST AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSES, WITH LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS; OHIO STONE; HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT; DECORATED; ON WEST 98TH STREET; FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; HOUSE IS 20x70. LOT 100. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.
146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN
GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

THE AVA, NO. 9 EAST 10TH ST.
Three desirable apartments to let, unfurnished, from Oct. 1. Apply to Superintendent, or to
Douglas Robinson & Co.,
LIBERTY AND NASSAU STREETS.

CHOICE CABINET-FINISHED APARTMENTS of 3 and 4 rooms and bath, to let, (without kitchen;) suitable for bachelors or gentleman and wife; rents, $400 and $650, including service; elevator, steam heat, and hall boys. Hampshire, 46-50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

38TH ST., 70 WEST, 5TH AND 6TH AVS. —Select new apartment with all improvements; seven rooms.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT in the Palermo, No. 125 East 57th St., to let; complete in every detail; cost over $16,000 to furnish; has 10 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, &c.; owner going abroad; will rent to June, 1896, at $300 per month. Apply to janitor on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 86 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.
Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

A COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling to let, (to private family only;) Madison Av., below 59th St.; rent, $2,500; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

3 EAST 81st ST.—Handsomest house adjacent to 5th Av., 20 feet wide; simply perfect; very low rent. HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5th Av., corner 52d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

JACKSON BUILDING,
UNION SQUARE NORTH,
31 East 17th St. and 36 East 18th St.—Loft to let, with windows on all sides; three elevators, heat, mail chutes, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,517 Broadway.

Stables to Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.; seven stalls; ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

TWO MONTHS FOR 20 CENTS.

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TEN PAGES.

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Referees' Notices.

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—MARK J. STRAUS, plaintiff, against JACOB W. RIGLANDER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1895, I the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-three feet three inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-fifth Streets; running thence easterly, along said centre line, parallel with Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet eight inches; running thence northerly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westerly, along said southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, twenty-five feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street number 252 West Thirty-sixth Street.—Dated New-York, October 3rd, 1895. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
EINSTEIN & TOWNSEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, ARMITAGE MATHEWS, C. J. SHEARN, Attorneys for the Defendants.
o7-2aw8wM&Wo29

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZA HUTSON vs. ROBERT HUTSON et al.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 30th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of said block, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet to the southerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighty-fourth Street, sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 4th, 1895.

CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Referee.
TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., New-York City.
o7-2aw8wM&F&o28&31

PARK STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—MAURICE LEVY, plaintiff, against DANIEL VALENTI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 24th day of September, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Park Street opposite the centre of a party wall or partition about four inches in width, standing partly upon the lot of land hereby conveyed and partly upon the lot of land adjoining the same on the west, and running thence southerly along the centre of said party wall or partition, and beyond the same fifty-four (54) feet ten (10) inches in a straight line to a point which is seventy-four (74) feet ten (10) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street; thence easterly nineteen (19) feet to a point which is fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southerly side of Park Street; thence northerly as the premises hereby conveyed are now occupied and inclosed, fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches to a point on the said southerly side of Park Street, which is ninety-two (92) feet and four (4) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Park Street nineteen (19) feet to the place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 105 Park Street.—Dated New-York, September 28th, 1895.

THOMAS McADAM, Referee.
LEVY & STUART, Attorneys for Pltf., 13 Chambers Street, New-York City.
s30-2aw3wM&Th&o2

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. LOUISA ECKART, plaintiff, against WILLIAM OSBORN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighteenth day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourteenth (14th) day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue,) distant twenty (20) feet south from the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Central Park West thirty (30) feet eleven (11) inches, and thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. And also all the estate, right, title, and interest of Ella C. Osborn, of, in, and to the strip of land immediately adjoining the above described parcel on the north, being three (3) feet in width in front on Central Park West and in the rear and one hundred (100) feet in depth on either side.—Dated September 19th, 1895.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.
CHARLES HENRY BUTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 111 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
s23-2aw3wM&Th

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as trustee for Walter S. Appleton, plaintiff, against JOSEPH E. WEED et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Phillip Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-third Street distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventy-third Street and Second Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Second Ave. and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-third Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-third Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 1st, 1895. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.
o7-2aw3wM&F&o29

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. —JOHN O'KEEFE, Catharine O'Keefe, and Daniel O'Keefe, plaintiffs, against JANE A. KELLY, et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date September 16th, 1895, and entered September 17th, 1895, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the north-east corner of Second Avenue and East Twenty-seventh Street: running thence easterly along the northerly side of East Twenty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence north, parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet and nine inches; thence west, parallel with East Twenty-seventh Street and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to Second Avenue, and thence south along Second Avenue twenty-four feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the right of the three houses on the north to connect with the rear yard on said premises.—Dated August 17th, 1895.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
JOHN T. CANAVAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y. City.
s19-2aw3wTh&M

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPHINE E. CARPENTER, Frederick H. Hatzel, and Henry A. Root, as trustees under the last will and testament of Franklin E. James, deceased, plaintiffs, against DAVIS MARX and REBECCA MARX et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following described premises:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the (7th) Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, and, taken together, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Front Street, distant two hundred and (200) feet westerly from the westerly side of Jackson Square, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Front Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and parallel to the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the northerly side of South Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of South Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Jackson Square, one hundred and forty (140) feet to the southerly side of Front Street at the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 21st, 1895.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
STERN & RUSHMORE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 40 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y.
s23-2aw8wM&F&o15

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH Street.—Supreme Court of New-York, County of New-York.—JOHN J. BELL, plaintiff, against PIETRO LA MARTA and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in the above-entitled action the 20th day of September, 1895, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, at the salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-eight (288) feet westerly from the westerly line of Pleasant Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Pleasant Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with Pleasant Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said northerly side of 112th Street; thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York City, September 27th, 1895. GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
HENRY C. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. City. s30-2aw3wM&F&o23

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je10-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 119 West 53d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors.
je10-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

KRUSE, JOHANNA CAROLINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl F. Kasten, Magdalene Brinkhoff, Magdalena Schultze, Elfrida Schultze, Wilma Schultze; Gustav William Nagel, as executor of the last will and testament of Doris Brinkhoff, deceased; Heinrich Albert Knop, Friedrich Gerhard Knop, Johann Heinrich Knop; Friedrich Gerhard Knop, as curator for Johann Heinrich Knop; Diedrich Gerhard Kruse, and to all persons interested in the estate of Johanna Caroline Kruse, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth (29) day of October, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman C. Schwab and Theophilus Edward Schlingloff, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
s9-1aw6wM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.
jy8-1aw6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuazanazahar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 55 Broadway, New-York City.
jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. J. DRAKE, HENRY B. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 518 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of September, 1895. WM. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y.
s30-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANSUY P. DODIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, in the office of James F. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1895. ALEXANDER DODIN, PATRICK C. DODIN, Executors. JAMES F. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICHOLAS GEOFFRO